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AND OTHER PROVINCIAL MARKETING POOLS

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CALGARY, ALBERTA, FEBRUARY 1st, 1930

No. 3.

Full Board of Directors of U.F.A. Re-elected for 1930

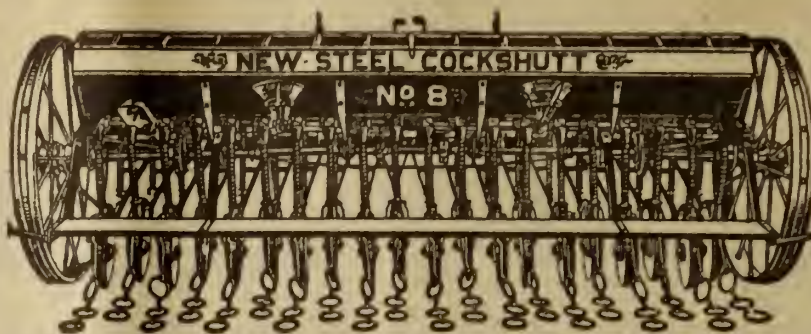


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THE ALBERTA DAIRY POOL

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EDITORIAL

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THE U.F.A. COMES OF AGE

In thoughtful discussion of the problems of the Association and of public business, and the thoroughness with which the delegates applied themselves to their duties of the week, the Annual Convention of 1930 was

outstanding. There have been larger Conventions and many which have proved much more controversial, but perhaps there has been none at which so many delegates have made contributions of high quality to the debates.

There was a marked tendency throughout the week to concentrate upon questions of major importance. The fact that the discussions centred largely around subjects in which the delegates felt themselves to be vitally concerned as farmers and citizens was no doubt responsible, in large measure, for the readiness with which they placed at the disposal of the Convention their own fund of knowledge and experience.

One of the principal achievements of the United Farmers of Alberta in the twenty-one years of the history of the Association, has been the improvement of the standards of citizenship—an improvement which is today manifest in many quarters, but in none more clearly than in the quality of the debates of the annual parliament of the Alberta farmers' primary organization.

* * *

TWO MAJOR ACHIEVEMENTS OF THE U.F.A.

In his fourteenth annual address to the U.F.A. Convention, President Wood described the creation of the "Citizenship Pool" and of the Wheat Pool as the two most distinctive achievements of the farmers' primary organization.

In 1921—the year of the first and most spectacular Province-wide successes of the farmers in the development of the "Citizenship Pool"—the membership of the U.F.A. in all branches was 37,721 persons, of whom 31,508 were in the U.F.A., 4,536 in the U.F.W.A., and 1,497 in the Junior branch. The number of farmers enrolled in the primary organization was thus greater than the total number who in 1923 signed the contract of the Alberta Wheat Pool.

Since the organization made possible the formation of the U.F.A. Government, sent the first U.F.A. group to the House of Commons, and created the Wheat Pool, there has been a heavy decline in U.F.A. membership, but as events have shown, this decline does not indicate loss of support at the polls for the farmers' representatives. The great majority of farmers, including those who have never been members or who have allowed their membership to lapse, are believers in the Citizenship Pool. For in 1926 the U.F.A. Government was returned with an increased majority, and in every Federal constituency in which the United Farmers of Alberta nominated a candidate, with the exception of one, these representatives were returned to Parliament. Actual membership had declined, but the number of adherents of the movement continued to be approximately the same as in 1921.

It is evident, therefore, that actual membership is no fair criterion of the number of adherents of the "Citizenship Pool." Far from being diminished, the influence of this Pool has become greater, for the years have brought increasing recognition of the invaluable services rendered to the whole of Alberta by the Government at Edmonton and the group in the Dominion Parliament. The vast majority of members of the farmers' economic enterprises are also adherents of the farmers' movement in all its branches, though they may not have maintained their membership.

The provision of adequate services by the primary organization, however, depends largely upon the building up of an enlarged membership and we would therefore urge all farmers

(Continued on page 38)

Premier Brings Greetings of the Alberta Government at Opening Session of Convention

Reviews Decade of Progress in Alberta's History

As I am called upon from week to week to meet gatherings of citizens there is no invitation that comes to me with greater delight so far as I am personally concerned than the invitation to come and take a little part in the opening of the Convention of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. It is a pleasure to me because, as I look around this gathering this morning, I see so many people with whom I have been associated now for some ten or twelve years in work that is of importance to you, and of interest to the Province of Alberta. I see the faces of those with whom I have worked, with whom I have had the pleasure of agreeing, and I see the faces of some with whom I have had to disagree at times, but whether in agreement or disagreement I have always found that they have had an eye singly to one thing—to improve the conditions of the people of Alberta, and to make the men and women of Alberta a little happier than they were before.

It is a delight to appear before a Convention that can look back over a term of years and show the improvement that can be shown through the constructive effort of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A.

Conditions in the Province

When I come before you in 1930 to bring to you the very sincere greetings of those who are for the present forming the Executive Council of the Province, I know that first of all as I speak to those who come from all over the Province, I am speaking to those who understand better than anyone else that the conditions in the Province are not what they were when I appeared before you last year in the city of Edmonton. It is idle for us to say conditions are as good and as prosperous as we would wish. We know that in parts there is suffering, in some parts extreme suffering; in some parts conditions have been fair. Only too well, as head of the Government, do I know that we are spending some two or three thousand dollars a day to help those who have no jobs, no means whatever of buying food and clothes. This condition is not peculiar to the cities alone but applies to some rural parts of the Province. What should our attitude be? Should a Convention of this kind open with any feeling of pessimism or should it open with the same feelings of courage that have characterized gatherings of this kind since the Province began?

Progress in Past Decade

We must look back over a period of more than one year to another to estimate the progress that has been made. And this fact does remain, that we can enter upon a new decade with a feeling that the past decade at least has been a decade that has been marked by progress and progress along many lines. The condition of our people today is much better than it was at the first of January, 1920. That is shown in many ways. If you ask yourself what are the various elements that enter into the success of agriculture, then you can hardly point to a single element that does not show improvement. First of all (and I am not trying to take these in the order of importance) transportation—surely a very essential element; and we do know today that the development of our transpor-



HON. J. E. BROWNLEE

tation systems by rail, that the development of our highway systems throughout this Province, are vastly improved, possibly not as far as you would like, but infinitely better than in 1920. Marketing agencies—of these I know you will hear from your esteemed chairman this morning, when I have finished. And again I think that while you will probably have learned the lesson that reform of all kinds is slow, notwithstanding, you have made wonderful progress since your marketing organization was formed. The farmers of Alberta stand in the forefront of agriculture wherever that activity is carried on.

In your educational system throughout the Province, in the training the boys and girls, and in the position of public health institutions, remarkable progress indeed has been made in the last ten years. Today we know that not only in this Province but in other Provinces of Canada public health has gained in importance as one of the items to which Governments and peoples should turn their attention in a way that was not even dreamed of ten years ago.

Road With Winding Curves

I well could bring greetings to a convention of United Farmers and congratulations because of what they have done in the past ten years. Now, as we go on, we have to remember that we are travelling a road that has its winding curves, and that we go down through the valleys and up over the hills. We take strength because of what has been accomplished in the past, and we look to the future with courage and with hope just in proportion as we have the spirit to

travel that road. How are we going to obtain the spirit and to keep the spirit that will enable us to travel that highway? I am one who believes in organization if that organization is based on co-operation and understanding. More than anything else we are in a position in this Province to face those hills, those difficulties, just in proportion as men can stand with men and women with women, not only in the same industries but in different industries; just in that proportion can we make the rapid progress that we can hope to make as citizens of this country. I am going to close what I have to say by just this one further thought, as one who represents the Government and whose duty it is to try to carry into legislative and administrative action many of the things that do affect you: I have long ago come to this very profound conviction, that while leadership is necessary and while it is desirable that those in positions of trust, whether in Governments or organizations, should be blessed with certain powers of constructive imagination, progress is rapid or progress is slow depending upon the loyalty and enthusiasm of Labor and Farmers' organizations, and of various forms of organization that we find. Organized effort can be more efficient than unorganized effort.

When our citizens became organized, whether as Labor or Farmer, I only ask that they be organized in that co-operative spirit for the purpose of dealing with the problems which they face, and which the Government faces. If we can get that faithfulness and loyalty of spirit that will enable them to develop these organizations in the proper spirit, then, so far as I am concerned, we may have our good years or our bad years—we may obtain our natural resources or we may not—but notwithstanding all these things I have no fear of the future, because I know that a united people, a conscientious people, a people banded together to follow certain ideals, to follow those ideals with a spirit of good understanding, cannot fail and will not fail, and will accomplish those things for the Province of Alberta that you and I have desired to accomplish for the Province.

May I bring to your Convention the very best greetings from the Government of the Province, and express the hope that this Convention may prove to be one of the best in spirit and in action that the U.F.A. has had in its long history

EDUCATION AND "PROPAGANDA"

"No matter how 'impartially' facts are stated, such statements are, and obviously must be, stated from a particular basis, or groundwork, of assumed truth. It can be shown, therefore, that all education is propaganda—especially that which pretends not to be, and sincerely believes that it is able to present information impartially, fairly, and without bias."
—John Hargrave in *The New Age*.

Canada's total trade for the fiscal year ended March 31, 1929, amounted to \$2,654,452,000 or 22 times more than the total at the time of Confederation in 1867. The trade of Canada has increased 646 per cent since 1900.

Coming-of-Age Convention of the U.F.A. Reveals Maturity and Vigor of Movement

Problems of Organization, Province and Nation Ably Debated at Gathering in Calgary, Attended by 495 Delegates

Marking the close of twenty-one years of steady and persistent effort to raise the status of the industry of agriculture and the standards of citizenship throughout rural Alberta, the Coming-of-Age Convention of the United Farmers of Alberta was a memorable event in the history of the Association and of the Province.

Combining enthusiasm with balanced judgment, it revealed, in the course of the debates of the week, a degree of maturity of thought applied to experience such as few if any previous Conventions have made evident. It established more firmly, in the minds of many observers of our movement, as well as in the minds of the farm men and women who were present to participate in the proceedings, the claim that this annual gathering of the organized citizens of rural Alberta is the most vital and in every way the most significant of any held within the borders of the Province. It established more firmly the reputation for progressive leadership which the primary organization of the Alberta farmers has built up through the years.

It gave evidence also of an increasing tendency among the delegates to distinguish between the important and the comparatively unimportant, and to concentrate on issues of most vital concern to the Association, to the Province and to the Nation.

The convention was attended by 495 registered delegates and a large number of visitors.

Promptly at 10 o'clock the Convention was called to order by President Wood, and after the benediction has been pronounced by the Rev. J. E. Todd, pastor of the church, Lieutenant-Governor Egbert delivered an address of welcome, remarking that the large gathering of representatives of the organized farmers gave evidence of their determination to carry on in the face of every discouragement, in their efforts to raise the status of their industry. He expressed satisfaction that great progress was being made in scientific farming, and in co-operative marketing. "In this matter," he said, "no other Province has gone so far as you." The farmers of every wheat growing area of the world looked to Alberta for inspiration and leadership.

Following the address of Premier Brownlee, which is published elsewhere, Mayor A. Davison of Calgary delivered an address of welcome. People of the urban centres, he said, were deeply interested in the welfare of the rural community. Mr. Davison remarked that the Lieutenant-Governor and Mr. Brownlee were welcomed as old Calgarians, while President Wood was a familiar figure on the streets of the city. The Mayor declared that in his opinion the U.F.A. Convention was the most important as well as the largest of the various Conventions meeting in Calgary from time to time.

Convention Chairmen

President Wood then called for nominations for the chairmanship of the Convention. Robert Gardiner, M.P., was

WHAT THE CONVENTION DID

Re-elected H. W. Wood for fifteenth term.

Called for Province-wide Membership Drive by Locals.

Unanimously Re-affirmed stand of last Convention calling for power development under public ownership.

Urged conservation of Alberta's natural resources and their development under public ownership.

Called for denunciation of Australian Treaty.

Urged reduction of duty on cars and trucks, and asked for increased British Preference.

Endorsed new rural Education Bill by larger majority than last year.

Passed important resolution calling for new terms of payment on Soldier Settlers lands.

Asked Executive to make inquiry into possibilities of state medicine.

Urged nationalization of radio broadcasting.

Demanded that conscription of wealth should precede mobilization of man-power in event of future war.

Condemned subsidized immigration.

Protested against "Blanketing" policy of Farm Loans Board.

Asked plebiscite on Beer Parlors.

Re-elected full directorate of 1929.

elected to that position, together with E. J. Garland, M.P., and Hugh Critchlow as assistant chairmen. On taking the chair Mr. Gardiner assured the delegates that the chairmen would endeavor to carry on the business so that no time would be wasted and that every delegate would have proper opportunity to participate in the proceedings.

The following committees were elected by the Convention, on recommendation of the Board of Directors:

Credentials Committee—J. C. Buckley, M.L.A., George Church, H. G. Young.

Ushering Committee—Glen Storie, W. R. McGowan, R. Pye, Charles Mills.

Order of Business Committee—A. F. Aitken, J. K. Sutherland, J. Fowlie, H. Critchlow.

Entertainment Committee—D. MacLachlan, H. B. MacLeod, I. V. Macklin.

Resolutions Committee—H. Hansen, J. E. Brown, J. A. Johansen.

President Wood then delivered his fourteenth annual address, and at its conclusion the applause was long continued. The address of Mrs. A. H. Warr, President of the U.F.W.A., met with cordial expressions of approval, as did that of Charles Mills, Junior President, which followed.

In discussion of the report of the Central Board, at the afternoon session, a question was asked in regard to the cutting down of services given by Central Office which it had been indicated the financial position might make needful. A delegate expressed the opinion that the time had come for a recommendation to be made for an increase of the dues of the Association, and that the Board should bring such a proposal to the Convention. "An increase in our dues," said the delegate, "seems to be the way to meet the situation." He thought the Directors should have reported to this effect if they believed such action desirable.

Financial Statements

The financial statement, presented in behalf of the Board by Mr. Scholefield, showed a deficit for the year of \$4,606.40. Dues from all branches of the association totalled \$19,708.46, with \$1,240.20 in addition. Cook Book sales totalled \$1,335.15; donation from the U.G.C., \$3,500. Organization expenses were \$9,034.62; field work expense \$6,854.30; committee expense \$775.15; Central Office expense \$7,689.20; sundry expense \$8,471.57, including paid to newspaper (by way of subscription for all members, at 50 cents per annum), \$5,064.24. Mr. Fearnough and Mr. Haskins urged that members should make a point of patronizing *The U.F.A.* advertisers.

Mr. Axelson asked whether it were not the case that the grant from the U.G.C. had originally been given on the understanding that the U.F.A. was not to go into commercial enterprise. There was nothing in the constitution, said Mr. Scholefield, to prevent the organization taking this course.

Another delegate asked whether the Wheat Pool had made any grant to the U.F.A., remarking that as the Pool was the child of the Association, this would seem appropriate. Mr. Scholefield replied that no grant had been received.

The report of *The U.F.A.* newspaper showed a deficit for the last financial year of \$2,525.26. This matter is dealt with in the Board's report on the paper published elsewhere in this issue. Following adoption of a resolution on the Australian Treaty and two resolutions on the tariff reported on another page, a resolution stating that as the Egg and Poultry Pool had asked for an increase in the tariff on eggs, the Association go on record as being opposed to the principle of protection was read. After discussion, an amendment that the first clause of the resolution referring to the Pool be struck out was carried, and the resolution as

amended adopted, one of the delegates remarking that the subject had been covered in the preceding resolutions.

A resolution from Camrose Provincial C.A., demanding that "more restrictions be placed against the importation of farm products from other countries" was tabled.

Local Membership Drives.

Going on to consider resolutions dealing with the organization and its constitution, the Convention asked that the Board encourage U.F.A. Locals to carry out a membership drive to be completed not later than July 1st of each year. A substitute motion by Mr. Axelson, to the effect that the Board should be authorized to "secure an organizer and lecturer to devote full time to visiting Locals and organizing new ones" being rejected.

The Convention tabled a resolution asking that "applicants for positions essential to the farming industry first receive the endorsement of the nearest U.F.A. Local." This resolution provoked considerable discussion. E. A. Hanson, of Big Valley, was of the opinion that Provincial Associations should have the right to make recommendations, and submitted an amendment that "all appointments made by the Provincial Government in regard to things essential to agriculture should receive the endorsement of the nearest U.F.A. Local, or of Locals jointly." The resolution and amendments were finally tabled.

The Convention tabled a resolution from the U.F.A. Conference on Federal affairs, which asked that the Federal Government "acknowledge the existence of a Canadian race by permitting the use of the word 'Canadian' in the column of the census forms headed 'racial origin.'"

Mr. Priestley pointed out that while Canadian "nationality" should properly be recognized, it was impossible to create a "race." Race was a matter not of tradition and so forth, but of biology.

Relations with Russia.

With only one opposing vote, the Convention adopted a resolution from the U.F.A. Conference on Federal affairs, "urging the restoration of normal diplomatic and trade relations with Russia." This was a reaffirmation of a resolution first passed in 1928.

Upon being requested to inform the Convention why diplomatic relations with Russia had been broken off, H. E. Spencer, M.P., said that a reading of the correspondence available at Ottawa revealed that the main consideration seemed to have been a desire to keep in line with what had been done in Britain. It had been practically arranged that Canada should break with Russia at the same time as the Baldwin Government. Mr. Spencer believed there would be no difficulty in securing a restoration of relations at the coming session. The Prime Minister himself had notified members that he favored it. The British Government was on a normal diplomatic footing with Russia.

Wheat Pool Locals and U.F.A. Locals

After a very full discussion, in which many delegates participated, the following resolution was adopted with only two opposing votes:

Whereas, the formation of the Wheat Pool Locals at points where there are U.F.A. Locals often causes a duplication of our co-operative efforts; and

Whereas, we believe the work of these Locals could as well be done by a committee from the U.F.A. Local;

RE-ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION



H. E. G. H. SCHOLEFIELD
Vice-President

Therefore be it resolved, that we ask the Boards of Directors of the various pools to encourage the appointment of these committees instead of Locals wherever possible.

Speaking in support of the resolution, a delegate stated that in his locality everything concerning Wheat Pool matters was decided in the U.F.A. Local before the Wheat Pool Local met; another delegate opposed it on the ground that some members of the Wheat Pool were not members of the U.F.A.

"If we allow this kind of duplication, where the same men are expected to belong to various farmer Locals in one district, the people will be overloaded and overorganized," said J. A. Johansen. "The best thing to do would be to encourage the Wheat Pool member to join the U.F.A. Livestock Pool local matters can be dealt with in the same way. If we keep all our business in one organization—the parent body—we shall have a strong organization that will build up all the co-operative undertakings."

Levi Bone, of High Prairie, said that by forming a Wheat Pool committee within the U.F.A. Local, the U.F.A. in his district was quickly made vigorous.

Mr. Eshom declared that in his district, where the farmers were 100 per cent in the U.F.A., meetings for each Pool were held at each U.F.A. meeting.

It was stated by one of the delegates that as the members of the Wheat Pool Local in his district were members of four or five different U.F.A. Locals, some difficulty might be experienced in making a change.

Several other delegates took part in the discussion all of them stressing the desirability of making the parent body sponsor for all local business of the various Pools.

A resolution was carried after some discussion, setting forth that the U.F.A. should "make it a chief objective to build and keep the Pools along true co-operative lines." The resolution set forth that the U.F.A. started the co-operative marketing movement in Alberta, and was fitted to carry on educational propaganda in "true co-operative understanding."

Objection to this resolution was taken by a delegate who contended that one farmers organization "should not mingle with the affairs of another," and remarked that there were many Wheat Pool members who were not in the U.F.A. Mr. Freyer said as a Wheat Pool delegate he was elected to share in controlling the selling of Wheat by the Pool, and that in this field it was desirable for the Pool to avoid side lines.

Proposal to Increase Dues

A resolution from Big Valley to Munson District Association, recommending that \$3.50 per member from each Local be sent to Central Office to cover all dues to Federal and Provincial Constituency Associations and subscriptions to *The U.F.A.* was lost after discussion, as was also an amendment to raise the dues for purely Central Office purposes from \$2 to \$2.50.

The resolution set forth that the Central Office balance in recent years had "shown a deficit in spite of rigid economy and grants from a commercial organization," and that the U.F.A. should be self-supporting, "especially considering the enormous benefits accruing to the farmers of this Province as a direct result of the U.F.A. activities."

The resolution was strongly supported by W. D. Trego, who said, as a former Director who knew the problems of the Association, that for the past 21 years it had been fighting under difficulties owing to inadequate finances.

A. McCready thought that difficulty would arise when an attempt was made to collect higher dues, and Andrew Rafn, though himself willing to pay more, was opposed to any increase because in the homestead country there was a great shortage of dollars among the settlers. Another delegate remarked that in his

(Continued on page 35)

To Help to Wipe Out Deficit

Local Which Could Not Afford to Send Delegate Makes Contribution

We held a meeting of the Twin Lake Local members last night in the school house. It was decided by the members present that we should not send a delegate to the Convention this year, as we had not enough funds on hand to do so. At our last meeting in reading over the financial report, it was noted that you had a deficit of \$4,606.40, which does not look very good for an organization of this kind, so we decided to send you \$5.00 to help to pay it off. It is very little against the amount you need, but it is all we can spare at the present time.

CHAS. L. TRIGG,
Secretary Twin Lake Local, No. 541
Cadogan.

Conservation of Resources and Development Under Public Ownership Urged by Annual Convention

Legislation to Prohibit Waste of Natural Gas in Oil Fields Called For—Government Congratulated on Success in Natural Resources Agreement

Calling upon the Alberta Government to give primary consideration to public ownership and proper conservation of the natural resources of Alberta when these come into the possession of the Province, and specifically urging the development of electrical power as a public utility, the U.F.A. Annual Convention, on January 24th, indicated in unmistakable terms the policies which the Association desires to be followed in these matters. The two resolutions in which these subjects were dealt with were submitted by the Central Board and the Macleod Federal Constituency Association, and were carried unanimously. Two other resolutions, one urging the Government to set up a Commission similar to the Ontario Hydro-electric Power Commission to have full charge of power development and distribution and the distribution of natural gas, giving first attention to the utilization of gas going to waste in the oil fields; and the other calling for legislation to prohibit all waste of natural gas in these fields, were moved by Ira D. Taylor in behalf of the Big Valley to Munson U.F.A. District Association. They also were carried unanimously. In support of them Mr. Taylor submitted important facts and figures.

A resolution congratulating the Alberta Government on the successful conclusion of negotiations with the Dominion Government for the transfer of the Natural Resources to the Province, upon much more favorable terms than had been offered in any previous negotiations, was carried unanimously.

The Board resolutions on Natural Resources and Power were presented immediately following the reading by H. B. MacLeod and adoption by the delegates of the report of the Power Committee of the Central Board of which he is chairman.

The resolutions were as follows:

Conservation and Public Ownership

Whereas, the U.F.A. has consistently advocated the principles of public ownership, and the proper conservation of natural resources; and

Whereas, the Provincial Government will in the near future be faced with the responsibility of administering these resources;

Therefore be it resolved, that this Convention urge upon the Government the necessity of formulating a broad policy for the administration of these resources in which the following principles shall be given primary consideration. First, development in accordance with the principles of public ownership, and second, proper conservation to make these natural resources of value to succeeding generations in this Province; and to further this we would recommend that a conference be called by the Government of representatives of the U.F.A. and Labor and other similarly organized groups to take this whole question under consideration.

Electrical Power

Whereas, up to the present time private interests are securing a monopoly of the power rights of the Province;

Therefore be it resolved, that the U.F.A. urge upon the Provincial Government to take immediate action to develop and distribute electric power as a public utility.

Moving the resolution on wastage of natural gas, Mr. Taylor said that articles appearing in *The U.F.A.* had first aroused him to a realization of the importance of this matter. Power, he declared, was the dominant feature of our commercial life. One of its sources was the stored-up supplies of energy in the form of coal and gas. Once these were wasted nothing on

earth could reclaim them. He stressed the need for immediate action to stop the waste in Turner Valley, where according to a well-known expert gas valued at \$100,000 was being permanently lost every day. (The original figure quoted was \$1,000,000 per day, but it was pointed out that this figure was obtained from a daily press report which had subsequently been found to be incorrect.)

The great loss, however, Mr. Taylor said, was in helium, a very rare and valuable element, large quantities of which had been found to exist in the Western Canadian oilfields. During the war the British Government had established a plant in Calgary to produce this element for use in airships, and in this plant, which was very small, helium to the value of \$490,000 had been extracted weekly. He did not suggest that the Provincial Government could derive an annual revenue of 52 times that figure; but there was no doubt that the development of aerial navigation would provide a commercial market for helium.

The resolutions for which Mr. Taylor was sponsor were as follows:

Waste of Natural Gas

Whereas, the Province is now about to receive its natural resources; and

Whereas, these resources are of vast extent and very great value and constitute a sacred heritage of the people of this Province, the careful administration and proper conservation of which are of the greatest importance to our future welfare and entail a heavy responsibility on our Government; and

Whereas, in the Turner Valley and other fields a very considerable beginning has been made in exploiting the oil resources of the Province, such exploitation being accompanied by an almost unbelievable waste of natural gas; and

Whereas, according to the judgment of competent authorities this waste of natural gas already reaches an appalling amount and will very greatly increase

with the further development of the fields, resulting in untold loss to the Province;

Be it therefore resolved, that this Convention call upon our Government to enact legislation to prohibit all waste of natural gas by allowing same to burn uselessly or escape into the air, or otherwise, either before or after the gasoline content has been taken therefrom, and that such legislation be made effective as soon as the natural resources come under the control of the Province.

Hydro-Electric Commission

Whereas, this Convention in past years has gone on record as approving the development of hydro-electric power in this Province under a system of public ownership and control as opposed to developments by private interests; and

Whereas, the development of electric power has now become a more immediate and pressing question by reason of the waste of untold quantities of natural gas in the various oil fields, particularly the Turner Valley field; and

Whereas, the only possible solution for using any great amount of this source of power is by converting it into electric energy and distributing this throughout the Province thus bringing cheap power, light and heat not only to the towns and villages but also to the farm homes of the Province; and

Whereas, the greater the extent to which this natural gas may be used for this purpose the greater the opportunity will be for the further development of the fields for oil;

Be it resolved, that this Convention call upon our Government to enact the necessary legislation and appoint a Commission similar to the Ontario Hydro Electric Commission to have full charge of the development of electric power and the distribution of such and of natural gas throughout the Province, and that the first endeavor of such Commission shall be to utilize in so far as may be found advisable, for the development of electric power, the natural gas now available at the oil fields, and to distribute such power to every district in the Province where the revenue available will warrant the expenditure.

And be it further resolved that there be specifically added to the duties of such Commission the full control of the separation of the helium content from all gas used in the Province for power or other purposes, or from more if found advisable and to dispose of same for the benefit of the revenues of the Province.

U.F.W.A. Conveners

Health—Mrs. Banner; Young People's Work—Mrs. Hepburn; Social Service—Mrs. Dwell; Immigration—Mrs. Price; Education—Mrs. Ross; Legislation—Mrs. Wyman; Committee on Co-operation—Mrs. Scholefield; Peace—Mrs. McNaughton; Home Economics—Mrs. Zipperer; Beautification and Horticulture—Mrs. Stong.

Abrogation of Australian Treaty Called for by Convention

Lower Duty on Cars and Trucks and Increase in British Preference Urged in Resolutions

By unanimous vote of the delegates, the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. on January 21st called upon the Dominion Government to denounce (that is to say, to abrogate) the Australian Treaty of 1925. The reasons for this course were clearly set forth in the resolution adopted, and in speeches by Robert Gardiner, M.P., and others, and it was indicated that the policy of the Association on tariff matters remains unchanged, but that upon this issue the action of the U.F.A. group, who voted against the treaty, as a "discriminatory and economically unsound measure" expressed the will of the organized farmers.

The Convention also asked the reduction of the tariff on automobiles and trucks to the average level of the tariff on agricultural machinery, and urged an immediate and substantial increase in the British preference.

Terms of Resolution

The resolution on the Australian Treaty which was the first to be submitted to the Convention, was moved in behalf of the Central Board by I. V. Macklin, Director for Peace River North, and was in the following terms:

Whereas, the Australian Treaty of 1925 was designed to confer trade advantages upon certain industries which in virtue of their highly privileged position under the customs tariff have been built up at the expense of other classes of Canadians, while industries in a less favored position were totally disregarded both in the negotiation of the treaty and in the terms of its enactment; and

Whereas, this special consideration shown to certain industries exemplifies one of the worst evils of the protectionist system, which is rooted in the distribution of new privileges to the already highly privileged; and

Whereas, the policy upon which the treaty was based is one of discrimination especially against important branches of the industry of agriculture; and

Whereas, the enactment of the treaty was opposed by the U.F.A. group in the House of Commons in 1925, as a discriminatory and economically unsound measure;

Therefore be it resolved, that this Convention, while reaffirming its adherence to the principle of freedom of trade, and its determination to use its influence with a view to the progressive reduction of the Canadian tariff, protests against the operation of the prevailing system in a partisan and discriminatory manner;

And further, that this Convention in virtue of the reasons enumerated above, call upon the Dominion Government to denounce the Treaty.

Gardiner Explains Situation

Giving a brief explanation of the Australian Treaty, Robert Gardiner, M.P., stated that as Mr. Robb, the Finance Minister, who concluded it, was an advocate of "adequate protection" it might reasonably have been expected that he would treat all industries equitably. Yet the terms of the treaty provided that Canada should make reductions in duties

on agricultural products in order to obtain from Australia a reduction in the duties on Canadian industrial products, for the advantage of Canadian industries which enjoyed special privileges in this country. The farmers took exception to the action of the Finance Minister because he, as an avowed protectionist, had deliberately followed a policy which, according to his own view of things, was shown to be discriminatory against agriculture.

Again, in order to give Australia a preference in raisins, the general tariff was raised from two-thirds of a cent to 3 cents, raisins from Australia being made duty free. The raisins from Australia were only a bagatelle so far as our requirements were concerned. The treaty was in this respect economically unsound.

Canadian tariff reductions under the treaty as regards Australia were on eggs, from 2 cents a dozen to nothing; on butter from 4 cents per lb. to 1 cent, on honey from 3 cents to nothing; on fresh meats from 3c to 1c per lb. In return for these reductions on agricultural products, a market was opened up in Australia for Canadian manufactured goods by reductions in the tariff on printing machinery, typewriters, cash registers, computing machines, newsprint, and other commodities, which were placed on the Australian free list; while on various products of the iron and steel industry, and on automobiles, fish, gloves, and some other articles, a substantial reduction of the Australian tariff was obtained.

The U.F.A. Group at Ottawa had voted against the treaty.

Tariff on Cars and Trucks

The following resolution was adopted without discussion:

Whereas, the people of Canada pay from 25 to 30 per cent more for motor vehicles than the people of the United States; and

Whereas, the automobile and auto truck have now ceased to be luxuries of the farm, and have become necessities; and

Whereas, the higher prices of these vehicles in Canada are not made necessary by comparably higher manufacturing costs;

Therefore be it resolved, that this Convention urge upon the Government and Parliament of Canada to reduce the tariff on automobiles and auto trucks to the average level of the tariff on agricultural machinery.

Increase in British Preference

Mr. Macklin then moved in behalf of the Board a resolution in the following terms:

Whereas, the farmers are not only the largest group of producers, but also the largest group of consumers; and

Whereas, the protective tariff increases the cost of production in agriculture more seriously than in other industries, and at the same time increases the cost of the necessities of life, thereby placing the farm community under a double handicap; and

Whereas, the British people are large buyers of our agricultural products, and impose no tariff restrictions

upon the entrance of these products into the British market; and

Whereas, any measure which will tend to increase the volume of British imports into Canada will also increase the demand for Canadian products in Britain; and

Whereas, the extension of the British Preference, until free trade with Britain has been attained, has long been a prominent feature of the tariff policies of the farmers' organizations in Canada;

Therefore be it resolved, that this Convention urge upon the Dominion Government and Parliament to make an immediate substantial increase in the British Preference as a step towards freer trade relations with other countries and the reduction of the costs of living and production.

Discussing the resolution, Carl Axelsson expressed the opinion that whatever resolutions on the tariff or other matters were passed, it would be necessary for the farmers and labor to gain political power before they could gain any advantage from any kind of fiscal policy.

Lloyd Brown of Birdston Local supported the resolution on the ground that it would be good policy to cultivate relations with the country which provided our best market.

Mr. Gardiner pointed out that there was more in the resolution than appeared on the surface. A situation had arisen in which heavy increases in duties had been under consideration in the United States, though the issue was undecided. This had called forth a demand for "retaliation" in some quarters in Canada. Yet retaliation would be utterly futile. To increase the cost of all the goods we had to buy would be of no advantage to us.

Instead of "retaliation" the resolution proposed to increase the British preference, and thus divert in all probability a greater volume of buying of our commodities to Britain. British imports from Canada for a recent period of twelve months were about \$400 million, whereas Canada's imports from Britain were only \$200 million.

J. Higginbotham of Lone Butte, supported the resolution, quoted from a United States paper, *The North West Farmer*, to the effect that notwithstanding an increase which had been made in the duty on eggs imported into that country, the price remained the same. The tariff could not be of any great benefit to agriculture.

Central Board Committees

Transportation—J. E. Brown, Glen Storie, Geo. Church.

Education—I. V. Macklin, Mrs. F. E. Wyman, J. A. Johansen.

Young People's Work—H. E. G. H. Scholefield, Mrs. A. H. Warr, Mrs. P. C. Hepburn.

Banking and Credit—J. K. Sutherland, H. G. Young, John Fowlie.

Power—H. Hanson, Mrs. F. E. Wyman, Ronald Pye.

Immigration—Mrs. R. Price, H. Critchlow, W. R. McGowan.

Co-operation—H. E. G. H. Scholefield, A. F. Aitken, H. B. MacLeod.

Organization—D. MacLachlan, Charlie Mills, I. V. Macklin.

Insurance—J. A. Johansen, John Fowlie, H. G. Young.

HONORING THE CHIEF

A Sketch of the Celebration of Twenty-one Years of Achievement by the United Farmers of Alberta.



By NORMAN F. PRIESTLEY

To say "It was a great gathering!" and be content with that, using again the words with which the pen has so often attempted to record the reactions of the mind at some unusual assembling of the people, would be worse than futile. They fall so far short of expressing the surge of ideas and emotions which the occasion evoked as to verge on stupidity.

If the size of a gathering be any factor of greatness, then this was great. Was not the largest social hall in the city crowded to capacity, row on row of people, elbow to elbow, a sea of faces tilted expectantly towards the rostrum? If area represented is any index of greatness, again the test is met; for men and women had come to this gathering from hundreds of communities scattered all the way across our Province from the far northwest where the mighty Peace emerges from the Rockies, to the extreme southeast where the farmer of the prairies looks across the international boundary line at the cone-like outlines of the Sweetgrass Hills. If the presence of men of distinction in the political arena is any criterion of greatness, here again meaning was given to the word. Was not the Premier of this not least of Canada's nine Provinces on the platform? Did not one see among the people many members of the Dominion House of Commons and of the Provincial Legislature? If connection with undertakings of unusual magnitude in industry and commerce enters into the estimate of greatness, once more this gathering did not fail to meet the measure. Few were present who are not active elements in greater or lesser degree in the success of industrial and commercial organizations which are challenging the attention of the world and affecting the destinies of the human race.

* * *

It was not in these things, however, that the essential greatness of that gathering lay. Nor was its greatness due to those elements of personality which have so long lent emphasis to that word. Other gatherings have without doubt expressed more of the brilliance of intellect and sparkling wit, more of the refinements of culture and fascinations of genius, more of the mystery of intrigue and pride of power. The aristocratic tradition may have had its representatives there but these things are not counted in our appraisal of the quality of the gathering.

Those hundreds of men and women who met on Wednesday evening, January 22nd, 1930, in the War Memorial Hall, Calgary, constituted a great gathering particularly because they represented the struggle of twenty-one years on the part of an agricultural people, pioneers in a new country, and pioneers in new fields of organization, a struggle crowned with achievement unexcelled by any similar group in human history. Few if any of those present were born in Alberta. They came here from the ends of the earth. They were heirs of traditions and customs, religions and languages, theories and ideals which have been the fruitful cause of bitter antagonism and bloody wars. What brought them to-

gether? Who gave them the unity, the solidarity necessary for achievement?

The proceedings are about to begin. A few figures familiar to the assembly begin to walk down the aisles to the platform. A scattered volley of hand-claps arises. Presently a grey-clad figure, tall and lean, the sparse hair of his forward-thrust head quite grey, comes toward the front, hands deep in the pockets of his coat. The hand clapping begins a crescendo. It becomes a fortissimo as he goes behind the scenes, and emerges on the platform. H. W. Wood has arrived.

* * *

Who is H. W. Wood? He is a plain unassuming farmer who came into Alberta to take up land and raise wheat and cattle in the first few years after the turn of the century, whose name was almost unknown till fifteen years ago. Last year the University of Alberta embarrassed him by conferring upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws. Only one other such degree was given by the university that year; yet "The Chief" as he is known among the officers of the organizations of which he has for many years been the elected head, does not care to use the title. He says that he has been known as "Mister Wood" for so long that it is hard to get used to anything else. His claim to such distinction? Let the program of the evening tell its own story.

The United Farmers of Alberta are celebrating at the Annual Convention twenty-one years of phenomenal success since the time when at an historic meeting in the city of Edmonton the organization came into being by the amalgamation of two bodies which had been working competitively for some years. They are going to do honor to the man who has presided over their destinies for the last fourteen of those years. Donald MacLachlan, Director for Athabasca Constituency, is in charge. After a few introductory remarks he calls upon Vice-president H.E.G.H. Scholefield to officiate at a presentation. Mr. Scholefield in doing so literally "tells the world" about Dr. Henry Wise Wood in these terms:

"Our Chief is the inspiring genius of the Alberta farm movement; an inspiring genius upon whom later generations will look back and say; 'Behold there was a man!'"

Mr. Scholefield reminded the audience that Plato, in the days of Ancient Greece, had thought out a scheme of government in which the philosophers should be rulers. "We have the happiest of combinations in our President, the philosopher and the very practical man," said he. Practicality alone would not have built the organization. Idealism and philosophy were the spirit of the whole movement. Handing to Dr. Wood a gold watch and chain, and, after a brief interval, a pocket-book containing a bond of substantial denomination, the vice-president said that these small tokens were not necessary to show the esteem of the farm people of Alberta but were given to accentuate the affection, the love, the

respect and the honor in which the President was held.

* * *

The committee in charge had not forgotten that others had labored with the honored chief to make possible the great successes for which the United Farmers of Alberta have become famed. Flanking him upon the platform were Premier Brownlee, Mrs. A. H. Warr, President of the U.F.W.A., and other present day officers of the association; but significant perhaps of the nature of the occasion were some who had part in the early beginnings. There was E. J. Fream, first Secretary for some years. The Canadian Society of Equity, which with the Alberta Farmers Association formed the union of 1909, was represented on the platform by four men; Charles Burnell, who with W. J. Keen and W. G. Spaulding called a meeting at Poplar Lake near Edmonton in 1904; Harry Bell, of Namao, first president of the Local union formed at that meeting; Andrew Rafn, charter member of the Bon Accord Local, Number Two; and Thomas Balaam, secretary of Number Four local, formed at Vegreville.

Attention was focused more especially, however, on two elderly ladies whose lives have been much bound up with the farm movement in this Province. Mrs. H. W. Wood was in the audience and was called to the platform. Already seated there was Mrs. James Speakman, widow of the President of the U.F.A. who preceded H. W. Wood in the office and died while carrying its responsibilities in 1915. To each of these two ladies Mr. Scholefield gracefully presented a basket bouquet of flowers with appropriate words of thanks for the great part they had played in the work. At the side of the platform a bulky rectangular shaped object stood covered with a Union Jack. It was unveiled, and Mr. Scholefield spoke as follows: "We are going to do honor to a woman. Today, as all down through the ages, we have the example of self-sacrificing women, martyrs often to a cause. We have with us tonight the wife of our President; and we know the sacrifice she must have made because of the time that her husband has been away from her, time given with her full consent to the work of this great movement. As a small moment to console her in lonely hours, hours when, I presume I may say she plows her lonely furrow, we present to her this piece of furniture; a small piece of furniture, Mrs. Wood, that when you press the button will talk and sing and laugh and console you in the quiet of your home." It was a radio of beautiful model.

Rounds of applause showed the appreciation of the audience, and broke out again as Mrs. Wood quietly thanked them. Later in the week the Convention ordered that letters of greeting and appreciation be sent to Mrs. James Bower, of Red Deer, and Mrs. W. G. Tregillus, of Calgary, whose husbands were the first and second Presidents of the U.F.A. There were many men and women in that audience who understood what it had meant to give support to a man who, though in humble circumstances, doing

(Continued on page 25)

Sixteenth Convention of United Farm Women of Alberta Best in History

Keeness in Discussion, Sanity and Fairness Characterize Convention of U.F.W.A.—Strong Support for New Education Bill—A Notable Gathering in Retrospect

By Mrs. F. E. WYMAN

"The very best Convention we have ever had" is the consensus of opinion of the farm women themselves regarding the recent Convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta; and rightly so, for progress along all lines is the watchword of the farm women.

"The most systematic Convention I have ever reported," was the comment of a newspaper writer, referring to the carrying out of the program on time scheduled, the smooth-running of the Convention committees, and the forethought in having all reports in print ready to be released at the proper time.

"You can't put anything over on this group of women," was another interesting comment from an eastern writer, speaking of the freedom from restraint, the keenness that was almost subtle at times, shown in the discussion of the various problems, and the sanity, fairness and good sense which predominated.

The Sixteenth Convention of the United Farm Women of Alberta, held in Calgary January 21st to January 24th, 1930, was officially opened on Tuesday at two o'clock by the singing of "O Canada" and the invocation given by the Rev. J. E. Todd, Pastor of Central United Church.

Premier's Message

This was followed by an address given by the Hon. J. E. Brownlee, Premier of Alberta, who brought greetings from the Government and a message of courage and inspiration which still further endeared him to the hearts of the rural women of the Province.

The committees then appointed by the chair were as follows:

Musical—Mrs. Scholefield, Mrs. Hepburn.

Credential—Mrs. McNaughton, Mrs. Pickel, Mrs. H. Lambert.

Order of Business—Mrs. Banner, Mrs. McDaniel, Mrs. Field.

Resolution—Mrs. Ross, Mrs. Dwelle, Mrs. Fraser.

Reception and Placard—Mrs. Zipperer, Mrs. Buckley, Mrs. Bentley, Mrs. Lewis, Mrs. Ethridge, Mrs. Malloy, Mrs. Stong.

Mrs. A. H. Warr, President, then presented her report, giving a splendid account of her activities during the past year. She has been 162 days away from home, has travelled 7,018 miles by train, 3,225 by car and visited practically every constituency.

The report of the Executive was given by Mrs. F. E. Wyman. It was hoped that the delegates would enjoy the Convention and the program; she pointed out that the keynote from the first convener's report to be delivered that afternoon on "Education" until the culminating address on Friday was along educational lines. Among other things that the Executive had done during the year one of the most valuable was their attendance at the Junior Conference Week at the University in Edmonton, where contact was made with representatives of the young people from all parts of the Province.

Next came the reports of the fifteen Directors, each of which disclosed splendid work accomplished during the past year, and a spirit of optimism and promise

of success for the coming year. Two new Directors had been appointed during the year, one from Peace River North, and one from Lethbridge.

Two members of the former executive, Mrs. Gunn and Mrs. Field, were welcomed to the platform, each of them responding with best wishes for the success of the Convention.

Community singing was then enjoyed and at times throughout the Convention, Mrs. Hepburn leading, accompanied at the piano by Mrs. Scholefield.

Miss F. Bateman gave her annual report as Secretary of the U.F.W.A. She reported that the increase in membership for 1928 of 585 had been maintained, plus an increase of 48 for the year. This was gratifying in that the record of membership in Central Office was gauged by the dues received, and that this had been a year of very poor financial returns in many parts of the Province. Nineteen new Locals had been organized. Six conferences had been held with marked success.

Mrs. Winnifred Ross, presented her report as Convener on Education. She gave a splendid summary of the proposed Education Act, stressed the importance of physical education, gave information as to the care given by the Department of Education to the blind and deaf children of the Province, the success of the correspondence courses to children in districts where there are schools operated for only a short time or none at all, and asked that greater co-operation be maintained between the teacher and parents.

Mrs. Ross closed with a report on the resolutions pertaining to education passed at the Convention of 1929, which had been referred to the Provincial Government.

A very delightful solo was then rendered by Mrs. D. V. Hicks, accompanied by

Mrs. G. L. Chesney and Mrs. W. McKinnon.

Endorse School Bill

The following resolution was then introduced:

"Resolved, that we reaffirm our belief in the principle of the new Rural School Bill introduced by the Hon. Perren Baker, and urge that in the interest of education it be put into operation just as soon as practicable."

A most keen and spirited discussion followed, touching all sides of the question. The resolution carried.

On Wednesday morning, Dr. Fitzpatrick, Medical Superintendent of the Mental Hospital at Oliver, gave an address on "Some Aspects of Mental Hygiene." Dr. Fitzpatrick described some of the factors of maladjustment entering into the lives of children which if left uncared for resulted in future mental disorders; he mentioned that four operations under the Sex Sterilization Act had taken place with satisfactory results. He also dealt with the marriage of unsuitable people.

Dr. Fitzpatrick was asked a number of questions and given a very hearty vote of thanks for his interesting address.

Miss Beryl Scott, of the Wheat Pool staff, accompanied by Miss Jean Evelyn, favored the Convention with two delightful vocal solos.

Report on Legislation

Mrs. F. E. Wyman then presented her report on legislation. She stated that the great need now was for the farm women to learn to do co-operative thinking in order to achieve political action, for all questions must finally be determined by action of Government officials. This thinking must be based on facts and this was the function of our organization—to furnish the necessary information.

Mrs. Wyman mentioned the celebration in Iceland next June, commemorating the one thousandth anniversary of the establishment of their Parliament on the spot where the Vikings first met in general assembly. She mentioned the favorable decision in the Privy Council of the Hull case and "Is a woman a person?" case. Also the Hill vs. Hill decision; domicile and personal naturalization, Sex Disqualification Act, Courts of Domestic Relation, Marriage Contract, age of consent for girls, return of natural resources; report on dependent and delinquent children.

After the report was adopted, Mrs. Wyman introduced four resolutions which were adopted unanimously. Establishment of Provincial Home for boys and one for girls; favoring personal domicile for married women; also personal naturalization; congratulations to Premier Brownlee and his Government on return of Natural Resources; congratulations to each of the five women initiating the proceedings resulting in the favorable decision of the Privy Council re eligibility to Senate; also to Premier Brownlee and the Attorney General, Hon. J. F. Lymburn, for their part in said proceedings.

Mrs. Parlyb's Address

The address of the Hon. Irene Parlyb on "Creative Education" was given

BOARD OF THE U.F.W.A. FOR 1930

Mrs. A. H. Warr, Waskatenau, President.

Mrs. F. E. Wyman, Baintree, First Vice-President.

Mrs. R. Price, Stettler, Second Vice-President.

Directors: Mrs. Mary Banner, Dowling (Acadia); Mrs. W. R. Lewis, Waskatenau (Athabasca); Mrs. C. L. Pickel, Hayter (Battle River); Mrs. J. C. Buckley, Gleichen (Bow River); Mrs. Zipperer, Lougheed (Camrose); Mrs. L. L. Scholefield, Crossfield (East and West Calgary); Mrs. S. J. Bentley, N. Edmonton (East and West Edmonton); Mrs. F. J. Malloy, Warner (Lethbridge); Mrs. F. A. Dwelle, Nanton (Macleod); Mrs. H. C. McDaniel, Whitley (Medicine Hat); Mrs. C. Stong, Waterhole (Peace River N.); Mrs. E. H. Ethridge, Freedom, (Peace River S.); Mrs. P. C. Hepburn, Elnora (Red Deer); Mrs. W. D. McNaughton, Ranfurly (Vegreville); Mrs. W. Ross, Millet (Wetaskiwin).

thoughtful attention. Among other things Mrs. Parlyby said: "What creative education is trying to do according to those who are carrying it out is to let loose all that tremendous creative power which is to be found in greater or lesser degree in the undercurrent of children's minds—and to release this force for the benefit of the world."

The principal of an English school defines it in this way: "I mean by that phrase 'creative education' that form of education which whether it consists of manual activities, or any other activities is attempting to enable a child to develop his personality to find out through activities the things he can do, the things that really interest him and are going to give him a richer, fuller life."

Miss Milne, of the Poultry Branch of the Extension Department of the University, was introduced and spoke briefly on some phases of her work.

Mrs. Warr's Re-election Unanimous

Mrs. A. H. Warr, who was elected unanimously President for the ensuing year, thanked the Convention briefly for the honor and promised to do her best for the organization during the coming year.

Mrs. Warr was given a vote of thanks for her services to the organization.

Mrs. Zella Spencer moved the following resolution, which was adopted: "That after this year the Convention follow the same procedure as the U.F.A. Convention and elect one chairman and two assistant chairmen."

Mrs. Spencer's point of view was that we expected too much of our President when we asked her to take the chair at all the meetings, as it was very tiring and did not give her much of a chance to meet the different delegates.

Immigration Committee

The report of the Immigration Committee was presented by Mrs. R. Price.

This covered very fully an explanation of how it was proposed to spend certain monies voted by the Federal Parliament at the last session; monies for work which came under the Women's Division which was formed that special care might be

given the unaccompanied women coming to Canada from the British Isles.

During 1928 there were 14,798 unaccompanied women brought to Canada. These women came either to husbands, relatives or as domestics.

Juvenile immigration in all its various forms was described, and the various immigration schemes were explained. Mrs. Price urged the women of the organization "to study this subject from every angle, for immigration has its political, economic, social, and religious aspects."

The resolution on restricted immigration was then introduced by Mrs. Price and after discussion was carried unanimously.

Mrs. Andrews, of Sedgewick, gave two delightful Scotch readings which were much appreciated.

Mrs. Sibbald, of the Calgary U.F.W.A. Local, presented the matter of having Mrs. L. C. McKinney's portrait painted and placed in the Parliament Buildings. Mrs. McKinney was the first woman member of the Alberta Legislature. Contributions were to be not under 25 cents and not over \$1.00, and to be sent to Miss Bateman, U.F.W.A. Secretary.

"Radio and Adult Education"

Professor E. A. Corbett, of the Extension Department of the University, gave an interesting address on "Radio and Adult Education."

He stated that Alberta was the first Province to try adult education, and organized the Extension Department of the University, which had been carrying on that work for the past seventeen years.

He mentioned also that the radio, which they had owned and operated for the past five years had been a great assistance, and could be used to greater advantage in cultural and educational work; and contrasted the difference as to the methods of handling the use of the radio in Great Britain and the United States. In Great Britain the Government controls the radio and nearly \$4,000,000 revenue is received from the taxation of the same. In the United States the commercial interests have gained control.

Professor Corbett asked that those enjoying the broadcasting from the Extension Department send a communication expressing appreciation, as all the artists and others taking part gave their assistance free of charge, and it would be a courtesy to them to acknowledge their help.

Miss Pearl Willows, accompanied by Miss M. Willows, gave two violin solos which were much enjoyed.

Fraternal Delegates

Greetings were now received from the fraternal delegates.

Mrs. H. W. Riley, President of the Calgary Child Welfare Council and a member of the Executive of the National Council, addressed the Convention. She said that first of all she wished to pay tribute to the Hon. Irene Parlyby for the assistance and co-operation she had given in the child welfare work. In closing Mrs. Riley urged the mothers to be chums to their daughters, and the fathers chums to their sons.

Mrs. Parkyn, of the Women's Labor League, next spoke to the delegates and a letter from their association was also read.

Mrs. Price, Publicity Secretary for the Women's Institutes, brought greetings from that organization and mentioned that one of the great objectives toward which we could all work was the lessening of the maternal death rate in the Province.

Mrs. Conquest brought greetings from the Canadian Red Cross Society and thanked the delegates for the assistance they had given to the Alberta branch.

Mrs. O. C. Edwards brought greetings from the National Council of Women and expressed her pleasure at again being able to address the U.F.W.A. Convention. Mrs. Edwards has been present at our Convention for a number of years and her presence, if she were not with us, would be greatly missed.

Mrs. McKinney, Provincial President of the W.C.T.U., next spoke to the delegates briefly on the political and economic accomplishments of the U.F.A. and in concluding thanked the U.F.W.A. for their co-operation in the temperance work.

The Convention then did honor to the five women who had been invited to the platform, Mrs. Emily Murphy, Hon. Irene Parlyby, Mrs. Nellie McClung, Mrs. O. C. Edwards and Mrs. L. C. McKinney, as the women who had initiated the proceedings which resulted in the favorable decision of the Privy Council that women were "persons" and as such were eligible for appointment to the Senate.

The resolution of congratulations passed earlier in the Convention was read and each of the women responded by a brief expression of thanks.

Three teams of the Boy Scouts then put on a first aid demonstration which was most instructive and interesting.

Peace and Arbitration

Mrs. W. D. McNaughton gave the report on Peace and Arbitration. She described the Kellogg Peace Pact, mentioned the visit of Ramsay Macdonald, Premier of Great Britain, to the United States, and that his conference there with President Hoover had resulted in the Naval Conference now taking place in London, from which concrete results were expected.

Mrs. MacNaughton mentioned that the first campaign on behalf of world peace must be a struggle for education which will turn mankind from tradition to hope, and expressed the opinion that women must be the leaders in this new

(Continued on page 36)

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT



Mrs. F. E. WYMAN

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT



Mrs. R. PRICE

Chief Accomplishments of U.F.A. Reviewed by President in Annual Address

Citizenship Pool and Wheat Pool Outstanding Contributions of U.F.A. to Social Progress—The Compulsory "Pool" Idea—A Pool or a Puddle?

The U.F.A. was born in January, 1909. As an organization we are twenty-one years old. We are "of age." In our infancy we did many infantile things, but we passed into youth in a fairly normal condition and so continued our normal development. We learned to stand alone, to walk, and then to do things. Our first activities, of course, were in a small way, but we gradually passed into bigger things, all the time learning to do by doing. Today we stand on the threshold of maturity. Behind us is a record of sanity, development and progress that has never been surpassed by any farmers' organization. Nothing sensational, spectacular or even rapid has been attempted. By many short-circuit artists we have been thought slow or even sluggish, but we held our way carefully and progressed steadily.

Before us is the work of maturity,—widening out our mental horizon, increasing our skill by practice, exploring new territory, and gradually pushing out our frontiers into new fields.

All the experience we have had in our youth will be a help to us in our further developments. As a farmers' organization engaged in this broader social reconstruction work, we should benefit by both our successes and our mistakes. No other such organization has gone further than we to mark the way. Our past experience and the lessons learned therefrom, represent our principal asset in dealing with the future. All this furnishes foundations for future building. We look back at past accomplishments for the purpose of getting suggestions as to how best to go forward. In keeping our faces steadfastly to the future, with all we have learned in the past to guide us each tomorrow, lies our only safe assurance. In the work that is yet before us we will have no precedent,—no established landmarks to guide.

Two Outstanding Attainments

As results of our twenty-one year's effort we have two distinct attainments,—viz., the Citizenship Pool and the Wheat Pool. I think the efficiency and worth of each have been fully demonstrated. Let us briefly review our Citizenship Pool.

When we were selling our citizenship through the political party system we got most extravagant promises on which we realized few substantial or satisfactory results. Under our citizenship pooling system, in which the middleman's expensive inefficiency has been eliminated, there has been a change little short of revolutionary. The returns to the people in the form of practical legislation, and the economical administration of the business of the Province, are a hundred-fold more satisfactory than under the old political profit taking system. The



President Wood

sanity, economy and efficiency of the administration of the business of the Province are attracting attention and favorable comment throughout the Dominion.

If all the citizens of Alberta who represent legitimate interests would pool their citizenship and send carefully selected representatives to the Legislature, and take their share of the responsibility in administering the business of the Province in an intelligent and businesslike manner,—free from party entanglements,—they could have the administration carried on to the satisfaction of all concerned. A citizen has little to be proud of if he cannot, or will not, exercise his citizenship intelligently and efficiently.

It is now over three years since our last election and there will be both a Provincial and Dominion election within the next eighteen or twenty months. This will be the testing time as to whether or not the U.F.A. membership still appreciate their political freedom sufficiently to have the machinery in order and ready to function when the time comes. Vig-

ilance is the price of liberty and preparedness is the greatest possible assurance of success.

Let us now examine our second major enterprise,—the Wheat Pool. While the Wheat Pool is an entirely self-governing institution, it is a child of the parent organization, and I presume there are few, if any, wheat growing U.F.A. members who are not also members of the Wheat Pool. All U.F.A. members, of course, should be members of the Wheat Pool, and likewise all members of the Wheat Pool should be members of the U.F.A., but it is to be regretted that the latter is not the case. However, the success of the Wheat Pool is of the most vital interest to the parent organization. In passing, as Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Alberta Wheat Pool, I want to congratulate the U.F.A. on the fact that while it has at all times been ready to assist the Pool in every possible way, it has never at any time embarrassed the Pool by interfering with the management. Such interference could only create confusion and do harm rather than good.

The membership of the Wheat Pool are entirely responsible for conducting the affairs of the organization. They are learning to operate it by operating it. It is a purely business institution and must be carried on in a practical business manner; otherwise failure is inevitable. From the beginning of the operation of the Alberta Wheat Pool on October 29th, 1923, the management has made every endeavor to carry on the business of the Pool in a practical business way. I think we have succeeded as well as we had any logical reason to hope for.

In 1924 the Canadian Wheat Pool began operation. From the very beginning its management has also been along sane, practical business lines. Every effort has been put forth to establish a new method of selling wheat. A firm belief in the practicability of the co-operative pool method of selling our product, and a sincere desire to see that system established, were our inspiration. The growth has been gradual; at times it even seemed slow, but it has been healthy from the beginning. To the on-looking outside world it is a marvel,—the most spectacular development in the business world. But to some of our own people, who seem to have little or no realization of what is involved, and who seem to revolt against the idea of sustained effort, we appear to be sluggish and old-fashioned. They are clamoring for something easier,—something quicker. They seem to want a downgrade road to the top of the hill. I regret to have to admit that some of our Alberta members are not entirely free from this erroneous idea.

A New Sentiment

We have recently heard a great deal about a "100 per cent Pool by legislation."

I am not disposed to harshly criticize the advocates of this new idea—or sentiment. A "100 per cent Pool" is such a fine and lofty ideal that the little modifying clause, "by legislation," is quite likely to slip by unnoticed,—a harmless thing that will enable us to reach our objective more easily and quickly than we otherwise would. The advocates of this plan have seemed to be so fascinated with its superficial appearance that they have deemed it unnecessary to make any analysis of what is really involved.

It took several years to sell to the people the idea of a voluntary co-operative marketing system based on a common binding contract, selling and business management to be controlled by a Board of Directors elected by the contract signers. This preliminary work extended over a period of three or four years. At the end of that time a certain number of farmers were convinced that the plan was practicable and decided to undertake its operation. The Wheat Pool was organized and began operations, but only a minority of the wheat growers had sufficient confidence in the plan, and the ability of the farmers to operate it, to sign the contract. As selling operations proceeded successfully others were convinced and signed up. The membership gradually passed from a minority of all the growers to a substantial majority, and is steadily increasing.

A Recent Clamor

In spite of this healthy and normal condition attempts are being made to create dissatisfaction. The principle of co-operative marketing of his own wheat by the grower, in his own way, unhindered by opposing legislation is, to some, no longer attractive. The burden of a well-defined constructive program has become irksome; the progress of free men by their own efforts has been too slow. A clamor has gone up to turn back to the bondage of legislative enactment. The agitators want the non-Pool man's rights to sell his wheat in his own way taken away from him. They also want the rights of the Pool member taken away from him.

A wholesome Pool, fed continually by the clear waters of voluntary free citizenship, completely cleansed at definitely stated intervals, has lost its attraction. They want to pollute and stagnate these waters with legislative curtailment of citizenship rights. They are tired of a Pool. They want a Puddle!

As near as I can state the case this is exactly what the "100 per cent Pool" advocates are asking for. If the Government passes legislation compelling all growers to sell their wheat through the so-called 100 per cent Pool, the contract is at once vitiated, and the grower will deliver by virtue of the legislative mandate and not by virtue of the contract. There will no longer be a voluntary Pool. No wheat grower under this legislation will be a free man with free citizenship rights. The present contract signer will be bound exactly the same as the non-contract signer. We will all be in a trade slave pen together. Our freedom will have ceased; our development in learning to do things by doing them will also have ceased. So far as real progress is concerned we will be further back than we were in 1923.

But just how is this new institution going to function in a practical way? The suggestion is that the delivery of all wheat to the present Pool system be made compulsory. This includes alike present members and non-members of the Pool. All delivery is compulsory, but when it comes to selling control, only those who have previously signed the voluntary con-

tract can participate. The present contract expires in 1933. What then?

From this point on there has been no suggestion regarding a practical plan of carrying on. It would be of interest to know just what plan, if any, has been contemplated. The present members cannot continue on the basis of signing a new voluntary contract to deliver their wheat; they will be bound by law to deliver it. It would seem that the only voluntary basis left will be that of management. Is it proposed that a new contract be signed on that basis? If so, who will be eligible to sign? If a new sign-up is limited to the membership at the time the legislation becomes effective, there will be no opportunity of increasing the contract membership. On the contrary some of the members, in all probability, will not re-sign. Other members will have moved away, and still others will have died. We could only look for a very materially decreased membership, and this decrease would inevitably continue through subsequent sign-up periods until it became extinct.

But supposing that after that the expiration of the present contract period, all growers being bound by compulsion to deliver, we abandon the contract entirely and give each grower the right to participate in the management. In this event, unless there is a miraculous change in the sentiment of the wheat growers of Western Canada, there will be an overwhelming majority opposed to the institution into which they have been forced. Could we hope, under these conditions, to get the co-operative teamwork and efficiency that we are getting at the present time under a purely voluntary arrangement? Could we hope for anything except confusion and failure?

Of course, there may be an intelligent workable plan in the minds of the compulsory advocates, but if so, it has never been revealed. So far, the "100 per cent Pool by legislation," has been offered as a fad only and not as an intelligently defined business proposition.

No Systems to Go Back To

It has been suggested that at the expiration of the present contract period we can go back to the old trade systems if so desired. But there will be no trade systems to go back to. Both the voluntary contract Pool and the present open market system will have been destroyed. New legislation and new organization will be necessary to the re-building of some new system out of the chaos.

But assuming that a practical plan could be worked out for carrying on through this suggested compulsory Pool, and even supposing satisfactory prices could be obtained, there are still principles involved that require the most serious consideration. In addition to the principle of individual rights within the law, there is also the more important one of learning to do things by doing them. I cannot conceive of the violation of either of these principles without a corresponding arrest of democratic social progress.

For over a quarter of a century farmers of Western Canada have been fighting for their political and industrial freedom in order that they might have an equal opportunity in life's struggle. The present Wheat Pool in Western Canada is in many ways the result of that struggle.

Successive Shackles Broken

In the winter of 1901 a group of farmers, with determination hardened by oppression, organized at Indian Head, and the following winter inaugurated a fight to force recognition by the railways of their right to ship their own grain to

market as, in their judgment, they saw fit. They won. One shackle was broken.

In September, 1906, a few of these farmers organized a little Grain Company and secured a seat on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, as they could not operate otherwise. They were expelled from the Grain Exchange on some technicality,—the farmers had no right to sell their own wheat. On the basis of their fundamental rights as citizens they appealed to the Manitoba Government for reinstatement. They were reinstated. Another shackle broken!

From these first beginnings to the present time, farmers have had to fight for the right to do things for themselves unhindered by unfair legislation. The culmination of that fight took place a year ago when this Convention passed a resolution asking the Dominion Government to give them a new Board of Grain Commissioners who would recognize and protect the rights of the farmers in the administration of the Grain Act. We got what we asked for because we asked for it in the name of our rights only. The progress we have made in securing recognition of our rights, from the first meeting at Indian Head to the installation of the new Board of Grain Commissioners, has no precedent in the whole history of the upward struggle of agriculture.

Learning to Do by Doing

The value of learning to do things by doing them is even more important than getting the highest prices possible in the easiest possible way. The voluntary co-operative marketing of farm products by the farmers themselves is the most perfect training to this end that has ever been inaugurated. The Canadian Wheat Pool, including the three Provincial Units, has made the most normal and satisfactory progress in this training, and the greatest success in operating the system, that has ever been made in the world. Why has this progress been possible?

There are several reasons I might give in answer to this question, but I will deal with only one in detail. The farmers of Western Canada, by their previous training, were better prepared to undertake the operation of the Pool than any farmers who have undertaken similar work elsewhere. This does not apply to all individuals, but it does apply to the Western Canadian Farmers in the aggregate.

The little group of farmers who organized the old Grain Growers' Grain Company in 1906 furnished the primary training,—the first grade in this training system. This was followed by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company, the Alberta Co-operative Elevator Company, and the United Grain Growers, Limited; all leading up to and contributing to the organization and success of the higher and more perfect co-operative pooling system of selling our wheat. Judging from what we have seen in other parts of the wheat growing world, we would not have the successful Canadian Wheat Pool in operation today if we had had none of this preliminary training.

But while we have made a successful start and are accomplishing much as compared with what we were doing twenty years ago we have only made a start. There are more and harder problems yet to solve than have been solved. Those who have been making a gesture for compulsion have done so on the plea that it we had all the Canadian Wheat, we could sell it at much higher prices. All the time this agitation has been going

on the Pool has been holding the price of Canadian wheat at a higher level than the world's buyers would pay. The Canadian grower who would not join the Pool, but sold his wheat at Pool prices, has been held up as our destructive competitor. I have no defence to make for the non-pool grower,—there is no defence to be made for him,—but if he is actually selling his wheat at Pool prices, he is not a destructive competitor.

Wheat selling is largely an exporting proposition—especially Canadian Wheat. Prices are dealt with on the world's markets and the real competition is international and not individual. At the time the Canadian non-pool grower was getting blamed for being our greatest competitor, the Argentine was dumping wheat on the world's market at twenty to thirty cents per bushel less than Canadian wheat was being offered. While the non-pool farmer is contributing nothing to the success of the Pool, and is much to be blamed, his lack of faith in the ability of his fellow-farmers to conduct a big business enterprise in a sane and practical business manner may have much to do in influencing his action. The agitation by Pool members to turn from the co-operative marketing system to legislative compulsion will do little to reassure him. In spite of the non-pool farmers' indifference and in spite of all the organized opposition against us, the Wheat Pool has developed a powerful influence on the price of Canadian wheat, but we need the support of other wheat growing countries—especially the Argentine, Australia and the United States. With that support we could sell all our wheat intelligently.

This does not mean that even then we could fix what we considered the right price per bushel for our wheat in relation to the prices of what we have to buy, and arbitrarily maintain that price regardless of consequences. One inevitable consequence of such an arbitrary attempt would be the stimulation of production, thus involving the problem of supply and

demand. This problem will eventually be more difficult than that of efficient selling. This in turn will involve the subsidiary problem of dealing intelligently with carry-overs. This will be a real problem when the world begins to sell wheat at its actual value.

Regulation of Production

In the past, when the wheat growers of the world have presumed to raise any considerable quantity of wheat above the world's requirements, they were promptly punished for their audacity by having the price put below the cost of production. This has always brought production back to normalcy. It has been demonstrated during the past half century that the world can produce more wheat than it consumes, and has been kept from doing so entirely by less than cost of production prices. If we are going to deal intelligently with prices, we will be forced to deal just as intelligently with the regulation of production, and to my mind what we have already accomplished is very simple in comparison with the work there is yet to be done.

These are problems the wheat growers themselves will have to solve. In the solution of them we may need legislative assistance, but we cannot turn the job over to the Government to do for us. This is our work. We have put our hand to the plow, and to turn back, when the possibility of success is assured, would be criminal folly.

In the face of the fact that the voluntary co-operative Wheat Pool system is well defined and is actually giving desired results even beyond our own expectations, and in the face of the further fact that the only thing we are asked to turn to, represents no defined system, no plan of management, no stability of development, in short no logical reason whatever for believing that it will be successful and permanent, the only advice I can give you is advice that is self-evident. Never before in the history of modern wheat growing has the grower had reason to hope

and believe that his wheat would eventually be sold at its actual value as compared with prices of other commodities. He now has a hope that is fast developing into a belief that it can be done and will be done, and that he himself can do it through the voluntary contract Pool system. Plain, practical common sense would seem to have but one suggestion, which is to go forward with the work so well begun, and that gives every promise of satisfactory results if carried on carefully and intelligently. This is the only advice I can give you.

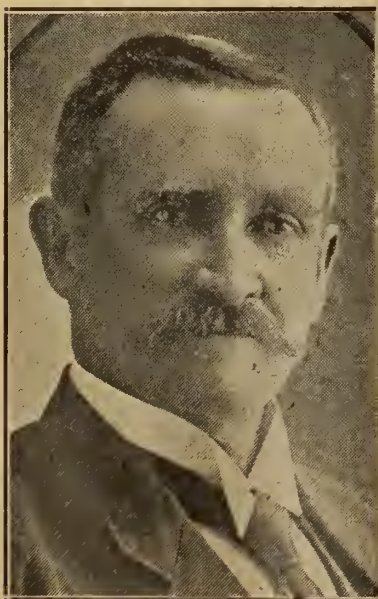
In regard to the management, the representatives of the three Provincial Pools on the Central Board have been working together with a very satisfactory degree of harmony and co-operation. We have succeeded in developing a Selling Agency that we think ranks very high in efficiency and dependability. There is a high degree of mutual confidence between the Board and the selling management. If there has ever been any lack of confidence in the future success of the system by any individual, it has never been expressed in our conferences. The idea of repudiating the system certainly did not originate there.

Evolution of Co-operative Marketing

All real progress, human betterment, and development of social stability are evolutionary. To the uninformed the co-operative marketing of farm products is a new thing—a new idea that leaped full-fledged from some giant mind. Just when natural law, through environment, first began to force rural people to try the pooling and co-operative marketing of agricultural products, no living man knows. It is not unlikely that it was thousands of years ago. Going back through authentic records we find that in 1722 French and Swiss peasants in the Jura Mountains were making cheese at a common centre after pooling the milk. They disposed of the cheese through "combined" marketing.

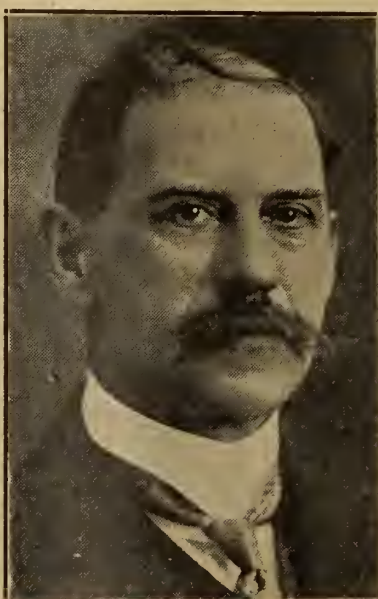
Just a century later, viz: 1822, the first Danish butter marketing society

The First Three Presidents of the United Farmers of Alberta



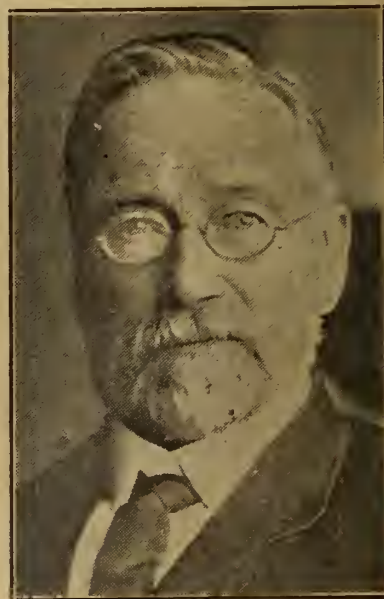
JAMES BOWER

of Red Deer, President in 1909 and 1910.



W. J. TREGILLUS

President from 1911 until his death in 1914



JAMES SPEAKMAN

President in 1915, who died before completing his first year in office.

commenced operation, and this industry is still carrying on. They have never had any kind of Government aid through legislation.

In 1867 the Fruit Growers Union and Co-operative Society of Hamonton, New Jersey, began co-operative selling of fruit and sweet potatoes. This organization operated successfully for several years but they let their margin of security run too low, and a verdict for an exorbitant amount of damages, for an accident to an employee, bankrupted them—a suggestive warning to some of our own Wheat Pool members who clamor for earlier and bigger payments.

In 1874 the New Jersey Cranberry Association organized for the co-operative selling of cranberries. They carried on with more or less satisfactory results for twenty years, then reorganized on a larger scale and in 1911, along with several other organizations, were absorbed into the American Cranberry Exchange, a purely co-operative marketing concern.

In 1878 the Catawba Dock Company was organized for the co-operative marketing of fruit, at Port Clinton, Ohio.

The California Fruit Growers organized

in 1881. Several re-organizations have taken place since that time, culminating in the organization in 1905 of the California Fruit Growers Exchange, and they now handle from seventy to seventy-five per cent of the oranges produced in California. For years this organization has been the outstanding example of the pooling and co-operative selling of agricultural products. Its success was an inspiration to the Canadian Farmers in organizing the Wheat Pool.

Just what contribution the Jura Mountain peasants were making in 1722 to the organization and success of the Canadian Wheat Pool cannot be estimated, but they were early pioneers. Nobody, of course, paid any attention to them, but they had unconsciously adopted a great principle, having little, if any, idea of its significance and the part it was destined to play in future social development. The principle under which they were operating was itself millenniums old, but nature was just beginning to force germination of its practical application. Just as a grain of wheat may have lain dormant in an Egyptian pyramid for a thousand years, waiting for nature's proper contact for germination, so with the germ of

pooling and marketing of farm products. The activities of the Jura Mountain peasants represent our earliest record of the manifestation of the vitality of this germ. The Canadian Wheat Pool represents the highest development from two hundred years' growth of the first recorded germination. Beyond the Jura Mountain germination, countless millenniums. Between the Jura Mountains germination and the world famous Canadian Wheat Pool, only a brief span of two centuries. What a remarkable growth! With sane support and practical management what will be the growth and fruition in another century!

So far as the Canadian Wheat Pool is concerned, its future is entirely in the hands of the Contract Signers. If they believe in it and put their brains and energy behind it, there is no reason to believe that it cannot be established permanently.

Contract Signer, it is up to you! Are you ready to go on with renewed energy and make this voluntary Pool a success, or are you wearied with your first efforts and ready to turn the job over to someone else? Are you a Pooler? Or are you a Puddler?

Report of U.F.A. Central Board for 1929

Board Surveys Year's Activities—Increase in Membership—Deficit on Year's Operations—Duplication of Locals by Different Branches of Organizations Is Alluded to.

The Board of Directors have held three meetings of the full Board occupying eight days in all, with seven meetings of the Executive Committee. In order to facilitate the work of the Organization, the Board has divided itself into the following standing committees: Education, Transportation, Power, Immigration, Grain Enquiry, Banking and Credit, and Co-operation.

Any findings of these committees which should be brought to the attention of the Convention will be placed before you for your consideration.

It is a pleasure for your Board to again report an increase in membership. On December 31st, 1929, the membership was 13,188, as compared to 12,383 at the same date the previous year. While the increase is substantial it is not all that could be desired. It is satisfactory to note, however, that each of the three branches—U.F.A., U.F.W.A. and Juniors—show in the increase.

Federal Conference

On July 6, 1929, the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Boards met in Conference with representatives of the Provincial Cabinet, the Federal Members of the U.F.A. Group of the House of Commons, (all of whom were present), and representatives from ten of the Federal Constituency Associations.

Many matters of interest to Agriculture were discussed, such as the Canada Grain Act, Amendments Farm Loan Board, etc.

Co-operative Council

The Master Co-operative Committee of a year ago has been reorganized into what is now called the Co-operative Council, composed of three members of the U.F.A. Board, one member each from the Wheat Pool, Livestock Pool, Dairy Pool, Egg and Poultry Pool, the Co-operative Wholesale Association, Ltd., and the Wheat Board Surplus Fund Trustees; the purpose of the Committee being to direct the co-operative education of the Province. A report of the Council will be presented to the Convention.

Co-operative Effort

In the past the attention of the organization has been directed almost entirely to the co-operative marketing of our products. The time would now seem opportune to direct our attention to co-operative buying. The Board has had this side of the situation in hand during the year and wish to draw the attention of the membership to the fact that there is now a Co-operative Wholesale Association organized with branches in Calgary and Edmonton, which are willing and ready to do business with the Locals.

Representation on Other Bodies

Your Organization has been represented through your Executive during the year on the following bodies:—Advisory Weed Board, Alberta Co-operative Council, Trustees Wheat Board Surplus Funds, Executive Committee Alberta Institute of Co-operation, Canadian Council of Agriculture, Town Planning Advisory Council and by your Vice-President at a Conference with the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas representing the British Government to discuss immigration and trade with Great Britain. He was also one of the representatives of the Province at the American Institute of Co-operation at Baton Rouge, La.

A case was presented before the Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting urging the nationalization of this service. A resolution dealing with this matter is being presented for your consideration.

You were also represented by your Vice-President at the Convention of the U.F.C. (Sask. and B. C. Sections) and by a member of your Board at the Provincial Convention of the Alberta Federation of Labor and British Empire Service League.

Express Rates

Last year we reported the steps taken to oppose application of the Express Companies to the Board of Railway Commissioners for increase in rates. It is satisfactory to report this application has now been withdrawn.

Authorization Slips

The introduction of the system of collection of dues by assignment on the different pools has met with a considerable response, there now being 3,009 of these forms in effect.

Financial Standing

You will note by the Financial Statement that quite a large deficit occurs in this year's operations. While the amount is largely offset by accounts receivable, yet it is something that deserves your earnest consideration. It would seem necessary to decrease the services rendered the membership to quite an extent in order to bring revenue and expenditures more in line.

Directors' Reports

In the opinion of your directors formed through contact with the membership during the year's work, there is a tendency to accept our different co-operative activities and political efforts as being fundamental rather than as a means toward the real objects of the organization, such as the building up of a higher standard of citizenship and a fuller and better rural life.

In view of the many and varied activities of the organized farmers brought into existence by your organization it is the considered opinion of the Board that it is more than ever necessary to have a strong, virile and active parent organization.

We commend to your consideration the apparent duplication which is taking place throughout the country in the organization of Locals by the different branches of the organized farmers. In our estimation this work could be more effectively carried on by the Locals of the parent organization.

As directors we wish to express our deepest appreciation for the assistance rendered in our work, in and for the organization, which it has been our privilege to serve.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

President of United Farm Women of Alberta Surveys Activities of Past Year

Increase in Membership Indicated in Mrs. Warr's Annual Address to U.F.A. Convention—Education Has Foremost Place in Women's Section—Some Achievements of Association

The Women's Section again extends to the U.F.A. best wishes for a most successful Convention, heartiest congratulations upon the achievements of the past two decades, and reiterated faith in the aim we so proudly share.

It is gratifying to be able to report that there has been a slight increase in membership in the Women's Section during the past year, while the interest and activity of the Locals is most encouraging. We began the year with high hopes for a greatly increased membership such as had been achieved in 1928, which, however, we failed to realize. But when we recall the fact that crop conditions were such in a large portion of the Province that many of our members faced great disappointment, and even economic necessity in some instances, we can readily understand that even the slight gain already mentioned has meant the most rigid economy and personal sacrifice to many of our members. Indeed, through contact with the membership in my work this year, it has been a source of never-failing encouragement to see the courage and cheerfulness displayed by the farm people whose every hope of financial returns on their labor had disappeared for this season. Dr. Warbasse, when speaking in Alberta, quoted an American philosopher, her as saying: "Even poverty has its advantages, it gives a man less to talk about and more to think about"; while the history of the farmers' movement teaches that the greatest strides in progress follow times of extreme need and distress. Be that as it may, the example set by those of our members residing in the less fortunate crop areas could not but serve to inspire all who were sincerely interested to redouble their efforts in behalf of an organization which has made it possible for these farm people to face the future with such fortitude and confidence.

Fifteen Years' Progress

Scarcely fifteen years have passed since a small group of women who conceived the idea of farm women organizing on a basis similar to the U.F.A. and working as a part of the same group met and formed our Women's Section. And today we are happy to see the change wrought in the social and economic life of this Province; happier still in the knowledge that to a large extent this change has been achieved by farm women following out this concept. Though, for the most part, new to co-operative effort, with but a dim realization as to the course their united energy should follow, mainly dependent upon their leaders, few but sagacious, until the tiny spark of interest kindled through co-operative endeavor burst into the flame of responsible citizenship, we find these women in their Locals taking an active part in their communities, striving in every way to improve physical, intellectual and social conditions in their districts. With the shouldering of responsibility for community betterment came the development of initiative, self-confidence and leadership, until today our women in their Locals are making a close study of all questions pertaining to education, health and child welfare, young people's work, immi-

gration, legislation, social service, and world peace.

Goal of New Social Order

Great as has been the change wrought in our Province, mainly through the organized co-operation of the farm group as a whole, (which it is appropriate we should mention as we commemorate the twenty-first anniversary of the inauguration of the U.F.A.), there has been a corresponding development going on in the men and women constituting the organization. To them has come a "blinding vision" of the possibilities for social progress through organized group activity, that has made them forget individual limitations, as with eyes fixed upon their ultimate goal—a new social order where co-operation instead of competition shall be the determining force—they have eagerly responded to whatever sacrifice of time or energy was demanded. They have not been concerned as to their ability to perform the task set, but only willing to do their best, because they were spurred on by faith in an ideal, until to their own as much as to others' surprise, governments were voted out of power, a vast producers' co-operative marketing association had sprung up, and, last but by no means least, a greater improvement in the status of farm people had been achieved in a shorter time than could have been envisioned by the most sanguine social reformer in the past.

True, we have been singularly blessed by the quality of our leaders, and in a very great measure is the success gained in the past due to the sane, practical advice and unselfish service of our revered U.F.A. President, whose constructive and far-seeing statesmanship richly deserved the honor conferred upon him

by the University of Alberta—the degree of Doctor of Laws and Logic.

We have been fortunate also in our commercial and political activities in having had the benefit of the guidance of men and women of keenest intellect and breadth of vision. The co-operative associations which have sprung from the U.F.A. have, thanks to efficient management as well as to loyal membership, made a decided contribution to the economic life of the Province, and to the all-too-small budget of the farm home, making it possible to secure for rural life some of the comforts and attractions found in the urban home, while few indeed will deny the benefit derived by Alberta people whether members of our farmer organization or not, by the untiring efforts of both Federal and Provincial legislative representatives and our U.F.A. Government.

Our Natural Resources

A demonstration of this efficient service was recently given in the successful conclusion of the negotiations for the return of the Natural Resources to this Province, which have been carried on since the formation of the Province in 1905. In the triumphant return of Premier Brownlee from Ottawa with Alberta's Natural Resources, subject only to the ratification of Parliament and the Legislative Assembly, one is reminded of an ancient Greek myth—for like Jason of old, Mr. Brownlee refused to be dismayed by the repeated failures of his predecessors in their endeavor to obtain this "Golden Fleece." Was it because he is the chosen leader of a Farmer Government that he was able to plow the ground of progress and sow the dragon's teeth, Provincial Aspirations, from which sprang so unexpectedly the army Procrastination. Undaunted, this modern Jason cast forth the rock of Good-Will, which filled the vast host with confusion and surprise, and finally resulted in the destruction of the entire army. Nothing now stood between him and the object of his desire but the dragon, Dominion Jurisdiction, which guarded the prize; and so, guided by the voice of Wisdom as figure head to his ship of state; and accompanied by never-failing Courtesy and Courage—this Jason of today, of whose political leadership the U.F.A. is justly proud, returned in well earned triumph with the "Golden Fleece," Alberta's Natural Resources, the value of which is inestimable to the people of this Province.

Fresh opportunity thus awaits us in the exercise of our rights and responsibilities as citizens, to co-operate with our representatives in the solution of the problem of development and conservation of these Provincial assets—the study of which might well occupy the attention of both U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. Locals for the coming year.

Our Most Valuable Asset

While rejoicing at the return of the Natural Resources and appreciating the possibility of future development they represent, the Women's Section realizes that there is a yet more valuable Provincial asset which is now and always has been in our possession, one which

RE-ELECTED BY ACCLAMATION



Mrs. A. H. WARR

calls for the closest co-operation of both Government and people in its development and conservation—namely, the resources of child life in Alberta. For no nation, however great its industrial wealth or agricultural prosperity, however endowed with scenic or architectural beauty, can achieve lasting greatness without the possession of a sturdy, healthy, enlightened population, filled with the highest ideals of citizenship. It becomes, therefore, the first duty of every statesman as well as the vital concern of every individual interested in or responsible for the strength and prosperity of the nation, to provide adequate facilities for the intellectual development, for the instruction in habits of health and for the imbuing of those qualities of character denoting courage, justice, integrity, and fair-dealing with one another in the child life, in order that our future citizenry may be the realization of our highest ideals.

Problems of Education

Although the basis of study may have differed from time to time, yet education has held a place of foremost importance with the Women's Section. At first, the Locals viewed the question from the more material standpoint of increased earning capacity for the pupil; next, they concerned themselves with the need of adequate instruction in proper health habits, correct posture through physical training; again, they studied and discussed methods of administration, the ability of the prescribed course of studies to fit the child for life, and the need of a course in co-operation in the curricula. Indeed, practically every phase of education has engaged the careful consideration of the Women's Section for several years; just in no year has there been such keen interest and widespread discussion of the subject of education as in the past year. At Local meetings, U.F.W.A. Conferences, District and Constituency Conventions, the proposed new School Act, introduced into the Alberta Legislature last year and laid over for study, has been the subject of interesting discussion and debate.

The Minister of Education, Hon. Perren Baker, has been in constant demand not only by representative bodies of the U.F.A., but by other organizations and clubs equally interested in the questions raised by the changes proposed in the new bill. His willingness to explain every portion of the Act, and to answer any questions based thereon, as well as his readiness to welcome constructive criticism, has gone far toward winning support for his plan. But whatever the final outcome of the bill itself, the Women's Section feels that it has accomplished two beneficial results—first, it has aroused the public to a realization of the many weaknesses inherent in our present school system, and secondly, it has impressed upon even the most thoughtless and indifferent citizen the importance of education in Provincial and National life. To quote Huxley's description of the product of a correct education:

"One who, no stunted ascetic, is full of life and fire but whose passions are trained to come to heel by a vigorous will, the servant of a tender conscience; one who has learned to love all beauty whether of nature or of art, to hate all villainess, and to respect others as himself."

Surely this is a worthy ideal to hold before our boys and girls! Given the assurance of this ideal being inculcated through the medium of home and school into the hearts and minds of the youth of every nation, all fear of future strife

would cease. Herein chiefly lies the safeguarding of civilization for the morrow.

Public Health Services

The Women's Section continues to stress public health and our Locals have made good use of the short course in home nursing provided by the Provincial Department of Health, as well as holding numerous baby clinics and utilizing the services of the Provincial travelling clinic. The clinic has won universal commendation from every point served, having been the means of conserving the child life in the rural areas by the detection and correction of serious physical defects. Yet there is still pressing need for more adequate health services in the rural portions of our Province, which the Women's Section feel will only be secured when we have health units established for the control of disease as well as general supervision of health similar to that now enjoyed by urban centres. By this means also we shall be able to cope more adequately with the appalling infant and maternal mortality. The Provincial Department of Health is willing to establish and help finance these health centres. The Rockefeller Foundation, a charitable organization, will provide 25 per cent of the cost for a period of three years as a contribution to international health, while our women still have hopes of securing the support of the Federal Government to the extent of assuming the proportion of cost borne by the Rockefeller Foundation upon the retirement of its term of support for

the health of the people is as much a national as a provincial concern.

Women's Conferences

The past year has seen an increase in the number of United Farm Women's Conferences. The Women's Section feel that these Conferences are making a very real contribution to the spirit of our movement, affording an opportunity to many women who, through home duties or otherwise, have never attended any Annual Convention, or come into contact with the organization except at the meetings of the Local. The opportunity to attend these conferences has provided these women with a clearer understanding of our ideals, which in turn has resulted in a keener interest in community problems and a more regular attendance at Local meetings.

The Women's Section wishes to express the keenest satisfaction at the response given the work of the Junior Branch, both by the seniors in their Locals and by the Directors of both the U.F.A. and Women's Section during the past year. Everywhere an awakening to the importance of this section of our movement, with its splendid opportunity for training in leadership and citizenship, has brought to the membership a realization that as ideals of co-operation and service are inculcated in the minds and habits of our farm boys and girls, in just such measure will the contribution to civilization we have thus far achieved be constructive and enduring.

Varied Activities of the Junior Branch

Charlie Mills, Junior President, Gives Annual Report—Year's Work Included Many Valuable Features—Co-operative Effort Necessary to Best results in Coming Year.

"Our Junior U.F.A. is now eleven years old," said Charlie Mills, president of the Junior Branch of the U.F.A., in his report to the Annual Convention. "Its growth has not been of that rapid, springing up over night variety, but rather a steady, virile, continuous development, which has proven past effort well worth while; and there is every reason to look forward to a bright future in Junior work. It has been said that the Young People's work of the U.F.A. is one of its greatest achievements; we have every reason to believe that the future will prove the truth of this statement."

After recapitulating the program of the Junior Branch, with its fourfold plan of development, Mr. Mills dealt with the Junior Conference, held at the University each year. He emphasized the U.F.A. atmosphere of this gathering, and the U.F.A. outlook developed. He mentioned the Public Speaking Contest, which takes place at the Junior Conference, with the idea of developing the faculty of being able to speak in public when necessary.

An unusually successful reading course was in progress; Mr. Mills referred briefly also to the Grain Judging Contest held in the Conference week, and to the pure seed contest arranged for next season.

One of many ways in which the value of Junior work manifested itself was an appreciation of, and desire for, higher education. A large number of Juniors were now in attendance at schools of agriculture and other educational institutions, including Donald Cameron, Jr., past

president of the Junior Branch, now in fourth year in agriculture at the University and president of the Students' Council there.

During the past few years the Junior Branch had been drawn into closer contact with the senior organization, through representation at the Annual Convention, at Board meetings, and through the Junior page in *The U.F.A.* The Juniors appreciated being recognized as a responsible part of the organization.

The value of a Junior Local to the community was stressed by Mr. Mills, who also recapitulated the conditions necessary for a successful Local. Apart from the young people and their enthusiasm, it was necessary that the parents and senior Locals be sympathetic, and that there should be a good supervisor, able to exercise a beneficial influence tactfully.

Attendance of Juniors at the Institutes of Co-operation had been very gratifying.

For the coming year, it would be advisable not only to organize new Locals but to strengthen old Locals, and in all Locals to carry on more thoroughly, efficiently and enthusiastically the work of the programs. Co-operative effort would be necessary to that end.

"In conclusion," said Mr. Mills, "if I have been able to draw your attention to the tremendous value of Junior work, grip your imagination with its great possibilities, enthrall you for its propaganda, a great deal will have been accomplished."

News from Alberta Wheat Pool Head Office

Information for Members and Locals Issued by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool

News & Views

The area sown to winter wheat in the United States for the 1930 crop is 43,690,000 acres.

The total value of wheat raised in Canada in 1929 is estimated at \$345,840,000.

C. B. Hittle, Chinook.—The sentiment re Pool efficiency (in this district) is becoming stronger every day.

A dispatch from Minneapolis states that the University of Minnesota has developed "Marquillo," a spring wheat which is very highly resistant to rust.

Dr. Robert Magill, secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange, died January 15th at Battle Creek, Michigan. Dr. Magill had an interesting career, being in turn a minister, college professor of philosophy, chairman of the Dominion Grain Board, and secretary of the Winnipeg Grain Exchange.

J.R.H., Vauxhall.—I wish to extend a vote of thanks to the Pool and its office staff for their kindness and honesty in my account. Those missed coupons show how accurate you are in the work you do. Hoping every member of the Wheat Pool will continue to think as I do that honesty is the best policy.

A bill has been introduced into the British House of Commons for the purpose of protecting the public from the false use of the designation "co-operative" by organizations which are not co-operative as the word is generally understood by the public. It was contended by the mover that the word should not be used for purposes that have nothing in common with true co-operative policies and ideals.

In defence of the action of the United States' Farm Board of virtually fixing the minimum price of wheat \$1.18 Chicago, \$1.25 Minneapolis, Chairman Legge contended that the prices were being hammered down unjustifiably low and declared he is out to both stabilize them at levels fair to the farmer and to protect his general co-operative policy from hostile raids; in short, he has found that in a war with the Grain Trade the battle must be fought on several fronts, among them being the grain exchange.

Canada's first shipment of grain over the new Hudson Bay route to the old land was made last fall under the auspices of the Dominion government, the Canadian National Railways and the Hudson's Bay Company. The railway line to the Hudson Bay, built for the Dominion Government by the C.N.R., will not be formally opened until next spring, but a shipment of one ton of wheat was made last fall, the ocean portion of the trip being undertaken by the Hudson's Bay company.

J. S. Ross, Bow Island—I have no complaints to make with your office or our Pool elevator here; everything has been satisfactory. Hoping we will have a much better season and better crop to sell this fall. Wishing one and all in the Pool office a most happy and prosperous New Year.

The annual meeting of the Grande Prairie Wheat Pool Local was held in Grande Prairie on Monday evening, January 13th, in the home of T. E. Cooke, and new officers elected for 1930. D. B. Cooke is the new chairman, J. S. Teeple's vice-chairman, John Duffy, secretary, and G. F. Cooke and I. V. Maeklin, directors. During the evening a talk on the Pool was given by W. F. Grafton, field service representative, and a very interesting discussion followed, particularly on the report on the flour milling industry submitted to the last annual meeting of delegates.

C. C. Cameron, Lynn Creek, B.C.—I congratulate the Directors on the stand they took, re price, last fall. A show-down like that had to come, and I believe the majority of the members are in full accord, and would stand a loss if necessary, as it has proved that the farmers' contention, for years, is right, that is, the Grain Exchange and speculators manipulate the market to their own advantage, without consideration for either the producer or consumer. Any unbiased person will have to admit this now.

Folly to Yield

A belief seems to be held in some quarters that, if two parties engage in a dispute or struggle of any kind, the party which misrepresents the facts most successfully should be allowed to win out on the general principle of "anything for a quiet life" says the *Winnipeg Free Press*. An editorial in the *Financial Times* indicates that the present Canadian policy of holding wheat for higher prices is a case in point. It says:

"It is the moral effect which will be produced upon the consumers of our wheat, if the transaction succeeds and a substantially higher price is established when Canadian wheat moves to the market in a few months. No matter what may be the rights and wrongs of the case, it will be absolutely impossible to convince the European (and chiefly British) purchaser that he is not, in that event, being held up by a successful combination of Canadian wheat-growers, expressly organized for his exploitation and backed by the credit of the whole Canadian financial system and the authority of the Canadian Government."

Everyone knows that the British importing firms are the shrewdest purchasers of wheat in the world. They are well organized themselves, they have built up powerful engines of propaganda, and they have public opinion in the country on their side, for naturally the British public wants cheap bread. Does the *Financial Times* imply that because this organization is so powerful, Canadian growers should abandon any attempt to get a

fair price for their product? If that is the case, it means the slavery of the Canadian farmer to the whim and interest of the British importers and millers.

More than once in the past, Canada has found that sticking firmly to her position brings the best results in the end. An example in another field is furnished by our experience with the Grand Trunk junior shareholders, who brought every kind of influence to bear to force the Canadian Government to abandon its rights. The easy way out for Canada would have been to pay the few millions necessary to shut the mouths of the agitators. But a principle was at stake, and it was worth while sticking to.

Not only the Pool but every private grain firm in Canada came to the conclusion last Fall that the world situation must ultimately lead to higher prices. They adopted a holding policy. Had their resolution failed in the intervening time, Canadian wheat would have been sold in a cold panic for any price it would fetch, and other wheat-exporting countries would reap the benefits of higher prices when the anticipated shortage developed this year. What Canada lost other more resolute exporters would gain.

It remains to be seen whether or not the Canadian grain trade has been right. But in any event it would be folly to yield to nothing but the propaganda of British buyers intent only on securing the lowest possible price for the best possible product. If, in doing so, Canada incurs the enmity of the losers in the fight, it would indicate that there are some pretty poor sports on the other side of the Atlantic.

Sizing Up the Non-Pooler

In common conversation the non-pooler farmer generally is referred to either as a simple-minded dullard of the old school, too calloused to grasp modern ideas; or as a hard-headed sponger, selfishly cashing in on the efforts of his fellow farmers.

In reality the non-pooler farmer seldom falls into either of these classes.

Nine times out of ten the farmer who does not belong to the Pool is as up-to-date and progressive in his ordinary farming operations as is the pooler. Nine times out of ten he is as generous and unselfish as his neighbors. There are exceptions, of course; but usually this is the case.

The trouble with the non-pooler—the reason he is not a co-operator—is that more often than not he has failed to investigate co-operative marketing. If he is prejudiced against the Pool, it is simply that he has listened to one side of the story and failed to hear the other. If he is bitter because of some previous farm organization experience, it is simply that he has failed to realize that everything must have its experimental stage and that the co-ops. have now grown out of their swaddling clothes. And if he feels that he can take care of his own business to suit himself, he simply hasn't stopped to figure that every man can profit by the aid of others.

The non-pooler, the ordinary non-pooler, is generally a regular fellow just like the pooler. His only fault, co-opera-

tively speaking, is that he has failed to investigate fully the pooling movement and failed to look into what happens to the profits on his commodity when he turns it into the old-fashioned marketing channels.—Editorial in *The Bean Market* magazine, Denver, Colorado.

Bawlf Local Meeting

P. C. Hanson, Secretary of Bawlf Wheat Pool Local, has sent in the following report of a recent meeting.

On January 11th a Pool meeting was held in the Union Hotel at Bawlf. This was one of the largest meetings held at this place and was addressed by the Director, Lew Hutchinson, and J. A. Cameron, field supervisor. Mr. Cameron being introduced first, spoke on the "Trade" and the "Pool" way of arriving at average prices and other matters of concern to the members. This was the first time this Local has had the pleasure of the presence of the field supervisor and we certainly hope to see more of Mr. Cameron. Throughout the meeting whenever questioned, he was ready with statistics and information that very much simplified and enhanced the discussion.

Lew Hutchinson, vice-chairman of the Alberta Wheat Pool and Director for this district, was introduced next. Mr. Hutchinson was, as usual, again heartily received by the members present. In his address he touched on the reasons for the deferred final payment for 1928, the splendid fight of the Pool which is responsible for the comparatively high Winnipeg prices as compared with other grain trade centres, patronizing of Pool elevators and needed co-operation among members in this respect, his attitude toward the Compulsory Pool idea and consequent government and political interference. He also touched on banking, milling and the handling of commodities at Pool elevators. The addresses were followed by an interesting period of questions and discussion. The chief discussion centred around the question of banking. Sam Lomness was the chief speaker in favor. Mr. Cameron supplied the information that it cost the Pool 1-8 cents per bushel as interest on money supplied by the banks. The speaker of the evening having pointed out that a committee was appointed at the last annual convention to consider the question in its different phases and to make a report at the next annual convention and that no funds for a banking fund could be provided for until the expiration of the present contract, the motion to make a deduction was voted down. The banking question is a live one and we would like to hear from you again Sam.

The question of handling commodities at Pool elevators was also brought up and the meeting, we believe, supported the director in his stand that it might cause unnecessary friction.

Another resolution brought in and passed asked that the board consider means of making the radio audience of farmers more receptive to the Pool broadcast. When it is remembered that the small cost of \$750 per annum as supplied by Mr. Cameron, is less than a postage stamp to each member it surely must be admitted that it is the cheapest possible method of disseminating Pool news—provided it "gets across."

A hearty vote of thanks was tendered the speakers and on motion the meeting adjourned. In closing I would like to suggest to other Locals that they avail

themselves of the services of their fieldman. The unbiased facts and statistics he can supply certainly facilitates intelligent discussion on any topic. Also don't forget he has an inspiring address for you. Thanking you, Mr. Editor, for valued space, I am.

Condor Wheat Pool Local held its first meeting of the year on January 8th. The old board of directors were re-elected as follows: F. W. Barton, chairman; Wm. Cruickshank, George Bott, Jas. Craig, and Joe Jennings, executive; D. W. Blair, secretary.

E. E. Miller, Brant.—I appreciate the service rendered by the Pool, also the stand you have taken by holding back our grain, and feel confident we all will profit by your action.

Philip Ginther, Winfield, writes under date of January 13th: I am writing this letter to let you know that you must not think I am uneasy about the final payment. Most people I meet always want to argue about this but I have told them it would come in time and there is no necessity of being impatient. We farmers should have a wider consideration of these matters and understand what the Wheat Pool means to all of us. Line elevator companies offered me 83c a bushel for No. 3 wheat. My wheat in the Pool elevator brought me \$1.06 per bushel, so that without the final payment I have already got a fair price. Why do farmers want to support these line elevators anyway? They are built up on the farmers' hard labor and the men who slave for them stand there in their office and wait for the farmers to buy them a new white shirt.

Letters from Young People

Following are some of the letters received by the Publicity Department of the Alberta Wheat Pool. These letters are in response to a general invitation extended to all young people of the Province to write in for a free copy of the booklet, "The Alberta Wheat Pool in Picture, Rhyme and Story."

Albert Cooper (12 years) Delburne—Kindly forward me one of your books. We have no radio so do not hear your talks, which I am sure must be interesting. Dad is a member of the "Wheat Pool" and I read of your offer in *The U.F.A.* paper.

James Ross, Raymond—I have been reading the junior letters in *The U.F.A.* paper, and I too would like a Wheat Pool booklet. Mother and Dad both belong to the Wheat Pool, and have done since it was organized.

Lawrence Savage, Big Stone—We listen to your broadcast every Wednesday evening. I think the Wheat Pool is a great co-operative and very helpful to the farmers. We thought the story about the cow was pretty good tonight. I would like a copy of the Wheat Pool booklet. We live twenty-three miles from Youngstown, our nearest town.

Isabel Crawshaw, Rearville—I have listened to your broadcasts nearly every week. My father is a Pool member at Chinook, Alberta. I would like to have one of your interesting booklets.

Arlene Tom, Queenstown—I enjoy listening to your talk very Wednesday evening at half-past eight. I also hear you are giving away a free booklet. I suppose you will be surprised to hear you sent one to my teacher. I would like one also. Hoping to hear my name mentioned over the air, that you got my letter O.K.

Herbert Goodwin, Aldersyde—We listen in to your broadcasts every Wednesday night, and enjoy them very much. Will you kindly send me the young people's booklet you mention, and oblige.

Robert Fraser, Munson—We have listened to the Wheat Pool talks every week. I would like to have one of your children's books and one for my brother Wesley. My father joined the Pool soon after it started. It was about thirty below zero yesterday.

Dorothy Keith, Sexsmith—I listened in to the Wheat Pool broadcast tonight and heard your invitation to ask for "The Junior Wheat Pool Booklet." I would very much like to have one. Daddy just got back from attending the Wheat Pool convention at Calgary. We all think the Wheat Pool is the farmer's best friend. Nearly all the farmers around here are members and Daddy says we will have 100 per cent membership in another two years.

Hilda Shackleton (12 years,) Brooks—My father has been in the Wheat Pool for five years, and likes it very much. I listen to your broadcast over the radio every week and am very interested in it. I am writing to ask you if you would please mail me your book of poetry. I will try my hardest to say a piece at the Brooks Christmas tree, and oblige.

Lester Nordean, Turin—Please send me one of your booklets. I am very interested in farming and hope some day I will be a farmer. I will be ten years old on the thirteenth of December. Daddy joined the Wheat Pool in 1923 and has been a member ever since and I hope we will have lots of wheat to sell to the Wheat Pool next year but we had very little this year. Here's wishing all the Wheat Pool members a bumper crop for 1930.

David Irwin, Brant—I am a little boy of eight years old. I am very interested in your Wheat Pool talks. I would be very pleased to receive one of your booklets you mention.

Terrance O'Donnell, Sibbald—Please send me one of your booklets. I am very interested in farming and hope some day I will be a farmer. I will be ten years old on the thirteenth of December. Daddy joined the Wheat Pool in 1923 and has been a member ever since and I hope we will have lots of wheat to sell to the Wheat Pool next year but we had very little this year. Here's wishing all the Wheat Pool members a bumper crop for 1930.

Allen Cochran, Arrowwood—I have heard your Pool broadcast and would like to have one of your children's Wheat Pool books. Dad always listens to the Pool broadcast and then we have to be quiet. I am ten years old and in the 4th grade.

Raymond Purches, Alcomdale—Just a line to let you know that I take great interest in your Wednesday evening broadcast. My Dad is a member of the Pool and he also enjoys your talks. I would like to have one of your Junior Wheat Pool booklets, also if possible a copy of your recitation last Wednesday on the "Cow". We sure had a great laugh when we heard it. Am 13 years old and in grade 7. Hoping to receive the Wheat Pool book soon, I remain.

Evelyn Jolitz, Pollockville—I listen to the Wheat Pool talk for the children every Wednesday. I thought the story about the friendly cow was pretty good. My father listens every Wednesday also. My father is a member of the Wheat Pool, but had a very poor crop this year. I would like a copy of the Wheat Pool booklet please.

Margaret E. Semple, Alix—I have heard you speak over the radio several times and I should like to get a copy of your junior Wheat Pool booklet if you would kindly send me one. I am thirteen years old and in Grade IX. I ride two and one half miles to school every day. Hoping to receive a Wheat Pool booklet.

Donald A. Lambert, Stettler—Kindly forward me two of your booklets on the Wheat Pool. Dad is a very strong member of the Wheat Pool.

Frank Schmaltz, Beiseker—I am writing you a letter to let you know how well I liked your books. I enjoyed the little one and read it through the first night, and the big one, did not like it as much as the little one. When I listened through the radio last Wednesday I heard you saying my name. I thank you very much for taking all the trouble for me. I wish you had different books too, but I have to go without them.

Areher W. Smith, Kinsella—I am writing for one of those Wheat Pool books. My father has been a member of the Wheat Pool since it started. We listen to the lectures and music very Wednesday night and enjoy them.

Ethel Murray, Lethbridge—Kindly send me two of your wheat pool booklets. I would like one for myself and one to send to a cousin in Montana. My Dad is a member of the Wheat Pool.

Interests of the United Farm Women

The Coming of Age Convention

Impressions of the Recent Gathering in Calgary

Calgary, Convention Week.

Dear Farm Women:

Again the Convention, and again you are to be inflicted with my impression of it, and again blame your editor for that!

As I sat in the church on Thursday afternoon at the joint meeting of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A. I was filled with a fellow feeling for sincere and earnest ministers who preach to saints while they long to reach the sinners who remain away.

Not that the church was empty; it was crowded in the body of the church, in the choir loft, in the gallery; people were standing at the back and the partition was removed and the adjoining room was connected with the main room in order that the crowd might be accommodated. My sympathy went out to these ministers, because I longed that the careless, the indifferent, the antagonistic farmer and farm women might have been there to have received some of the inspiration, some of the thrill they could hardly help but receive.

A Comparatively Mild Diversion

Watching from the gallery of the House of Commons in Ottawa is, I assure you, quite a mild diversion compared to watching and listening to the alert audience in that church when some subject of Province-wide interest comes up.

Much comment is often made about the two languages heard in Ottawa, but while here all spoke one tongue, it was with the brogue of the Irish, the burr of the Scotch, the "accent" as we are accustomed to say, much to their amusement, of the English from so many different counties; it was English, but it was Scandinavian, it was German, it was American and it was Eastern Canadian-English as well.

With that crowd eager to speak, it was a pleasure to watch the chairman conduct the meeting. But when reflecting on the wonderful ability of the chairman of these meetings and his two assistants, I wondered if we were not getting to rely too much on these same men. If, for instance, an important Federal session were on at the moment of the U.F.A. convention, it would terribly handicap us, for we are training no new men to take their places and it will be no easy task to get such capable chairmen who have the same knowledge of parliamentary procedure. It seems to me we should be training at least one new man every year.

There is no need for me to go into detail over the Convention. Your own delegates have done that. The U.F.A. will contain reports of the addresses of the Presidents of the U.F.A. the U.F.W.A. and of the Juniors, and of the more important committees.

Last year I wrote you I had not been at a Convention for eleven years, and I enjoyed this, but this has been one of even greater inspiration; it seems to have had unusual incidents to stir one.

We have celebrated the 21st birthday of the organization and on this occasion have paid tribute to the Presidents of the organization and especial tribute to one

who has been the leading spirit for so many years in the life of our Province—I was about to say rural life, but his influence has gone far beyond rural life in Alberta. Under his guidance and leadership we have made history in the Province and we almost gasp when we stop to realize what we have accomplished.

To be sure we had a Communist come in one evening and give us his verdict that we had not done much, but his condemnation seemed to be very general of all bodies and all persons he mentioned.

Five Famous Alberta Women

Our Women's Convention had another especial inspiration in that we had with us one afternoon on our platform, the five famous Alberta women who have made it possible for women to be eligible for the Senate. No matter how important or how unimportant we may think that, we realized we were in the presence of five women who had worked tremendously for the cause of women and who had through different channels done a wonderful work in the Province—women of whom Alberta, and indeed Canada, was proud, so that it was indeed an honor to have the five of them with us. No doubt each woman impressed us in a different way, but it seemed to me when we realized the mental vigor and brightness of Mrs. Edwards who remarked that she did not mind being called "old" but objected to being called an "antique", it was encouraging to realize that old age can be so wonderful.

In fact in our Women's Convention we had many outstanding numbers. It was an inspiration for Junior work to see and hear the Junior Band from Okotoks, the youngest member being a dear little girl of ten who played the violin. There was a boy with a drum, another with a mouth organ and a young accompanist on the piano. Their song was most amusing and I think every woman had a hearty laugh and a few moments of real enjoyment from Mrs. Bell and her U.F.A. band. She will be writing of it and you will learn more of it.

Many Able and Gifted Women

Different people were helped in different ways, but I am sure one thing that seemed of encouragement to all was the realization of the very able, the very gifted women of the organization. Possibly you may remember that last year I commented adversely on the over-full program of the Convention, which made it impossible for much discussion on any topic and left us with the feeling that, aside from our officials, we did not have many outstanding women. This year with the greater opportunity given for our women to be heard, we discovered they were in every corner of the room, so we realized that probably the same proportion were there last year but we simply did not hear from them.

The attentive, intelligent interest shown was not confined to any age; we had young women; we had women not so young, and we had one delegate of seventy-two who was a delegate for the first time

And of all that crowd I do not believe there was one woman but who thoroughly enjoyed it.

The outstanding thread running all through the main addresses of our Women's Convention seemed to be that of development for a more useful and more full life for our children and ourselves.

Dr. Fitzpatrick, of the Mental Hospital, discussing the training of the intelligence of the sub-normal child; Mrs. Parlbay, with her, as always, thought-provoking address on Creative Education; Mr. Corbett on Radio and Adult Education and Miss Montgomery with her interesting talk on Crafts and Culture among others made notable contributions to the program.

A most fitting close was Dr. Kirby's address on his European tour, when we heard in such beautiful language, interspersed with bits of wit, of his trip, and shared some of the inspiration of the World's Educational Conference at Elsinore.

Do not come to the Convention as a delegate for a rest, I beg of you, unless the mere fact of a change is a rest, but do come as a delegate or a visitor for an inspiration. You can not fail to receive it and the acquaintances made there make life the richer.

Do not worry in the slightest about your clothes. If you have pretty new ones, wear them and we shall enjoy them; if they happen to be a bit behind the times, we shall know you did not have a crop, and if they look very much out of date, it won't make a bit of difference to us, we shall simply know you have not had a crop for two or three years.

I seem to have made so many new and pleasant acquaintances this year and I know you all feel the same of women you met. Let us hope we meet again next year and that more of our women can come and have the same inspiration and the same pleasure.

Yours sincerely,

H. ZELLA SPENCER.

Activities of the U.F.W.A.

The annual meeting of Namaka U.F.W.A. Local was followed by a whist drive, at which Mrs. Mary Morgan and J. Harwood were the winners. Mrs. L. Pinkerton, Mrs. J. Drummond, and Mrs. H. Hansen are the officers for 1930.

The annual meeting of Floral U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. Orval Bills, elected the following officers: president Mrs. Wickerson, vice-president Mrs. O. E. Jones, secretary Mrs. W. D. McCool. Plans are being made for a very active year.

The January meeting of Granum U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. W. C. Sherman, heard a very interesting report from A. McGregor, Wheat Pool delegate, writes Mrs. Arlt, secretary. Mrs. Goeson was elected delegate to the Annual Convention.

Program for the next five months was drawn up at the January meeting of Crerar U.F.W.A. Local, held at the home of Mrs. W. McMahon, reports the secretary, Mrs. O. I. Elgaen. At the annual meeting Mrs. D. J. McMahon was appointed delegate.

Mrs. Remick president, Mrs. Peacock vice-president, and Mrs. E. Rear secretary, are the officers of Welcome U.F.W.A. Local for 1930. The members are making a quilt and mat which will be sold and proceeds added to the funds. Cups and dish pans were bought for the kitchen at the Hall, with the proceeds from whist drives.

"We feel that 1929 was a success," writes Mrs. A. Lyons, secretary of Hazel Bluff U.F.W.A. Local. "We held a business meeting each month, and also a joint social meeting at the end of each month with the men's Local. This fall we held a successful sale of work and dance at the home of Mrs. Earl Violet."

"We have had difficulty in getting our members out for the annual meeting," writes Mrs. E. Jackson, secretary of Balm U.F.W.A. Local. "So this year we decided to give the U.F.A. a banquet. We had a splendid turnout, lots of good food, and a right royal time, which the men certainly appreciated."

Two members for each meeting were appointed to arrange entertainment, and a program was decided on at the annual meeting of Warner U.F.W.A. Local, states Mrs. Rains, secretary. Mrs. Pittman and Mrs. Ruth Graham were re-elected president and vice-president; Mrs. Maggie Rains is secretary and Mrs. Caldwell treasurer.

The treasurer reported \$55 on hand, at the annual meeting of Clover Bar U.F.W.A. Local, which elected as officers Mrs. W. F. Wilkinson president, Mrs. James Allan vice-president, Mrs. C. H. Wilkinson secretary, and Mrs. Tom Marler, treasurer. The secretary was appointed delegate to the Annual Convention.

Reports of a very successful year's work were given at the annual meeting of Namao U.F.W.A. Local, reports Mrs. Earle Graham, who was elected secretary. The other officers are Mrs. Gordon Clark president, and Mrs. Elmer Samis vice-president. Mrs. Graham and Mrs. E. Auten were appointed to attend the Convention, the latter as visitor.

"I believe our banquet this year was the best we have ever held, though the roads were bad and it was around 30 below," writes Mrs. P. O. Ratledge, secretary of Naco U.F.W.A. Local. "The tables were decorated with paper flowers and red candles, and between 75 and 80 sat down." Mrs. J. J. Doolan and Mrs. R. L. Cross are president and vice-president respectively.

Mrs. S. Drysdale president, Mrs. G. Hamilton vice-president and Miss Elma Gudlaugson secretary, were re-elected at the annual meeting of Wellington U.F.W.A. Local. It was decided to send a delegate to the Annual Convention, and to the Federal constituency convention. Plans for the year include a basketry course, papers on gardening, flowers, and poultry, and a dance in February.

"During the year we raised \$277.50," writes Mrs. S. S. Thompson, secretary of Windy Hill U.F.W.A. Local, which has a membership of ten. "With some of the money we gave the Community Hall a piano and bought flowers for the sick." A bazaar held in November brought in \$187.30, divided between the Woods Christian Home and the Junior Red Cross. Throughout the year interesting papers were given, on Home Beautifying by Mrs. Hogg; Life of Beethoven by Miss Herriman; Famous Canadian Women by Mrs. Watt; Reading, by Mrs. McKinnon; Thanksgiving and Armistice Day by Mrs. Rogers; and Mrs. Dwelle, U.F.W.A. Director, gave a paper on Home. A baby clinic was held in August, and the Local expects to have a dressmaking demonstration next year.

A Valentine Contest in February, a St. Patrick's Celebration in March and observance of Mother's Day in May, were special features of some of the 1929 meetings of Sunnyvale U.F.W.A. Local. In March \$10.90 was raised, reports the secretary, Mrs. Postans, by selling cooking and sewing at the Sligo U.F.A. sale. In April a series of health lectures, by Miss Conroy, were held at Mrs. Postans' home, and proved of great benefit. In June, Mrs. Drury invited neighboring Locals to meet Sunnyvale at her home, where Mrs. Pickel, the Director, gave a very interesting address on Home and Mother. Mr. Cook, from the Department of Health, and J. R. Love, M.L.A., paid visits to the Local in October, as well as Mr. Spencer, Federal Member. In November a moving picture concert, from the University, was arranged, the Local serving refreshments. Delegates were sent to Federal and Provincial constituency conventions. "Our bank balance is creeping up", says Mrs. Postans, "and we are hoping soon to have our hall, which we have been working for for several years." The old officers were re-elected for 1930: Mrs. Pointon president; Mrs. Drury and Mrs. Warnock vice-presidents; and Mrs. Postans secretary. Mrs. Postans was also named delegate to the Convention.

Following is a summary of the yearly report of Poplar Lake U.F.W.A. Local forwarded by Mrs. Cavanagh. January: Mrs. Holman explained the new School Act. February: delegate's report; letter sent to Mrs. Gunn, regretting that she had not been able to see her way to continue as President. March: program for balance of year prepared. April: papers by Mrs. Whiteford on co-operative marketing and Mrs. Burnell on co-operation. Successful concert held at Poplar Lake school. May: discussion of young people's work; papers and readings by Mrs. S. Sweetman, Mrs. Holman, Mrs. Bentley and Mrs. Cavanagh. Turnip Lake Local was invited to attend this meeting. June: discussion on legislation, led by Mrs. A. Martyn. July: met with Horse Hills U.F.W.A. Local, the program arranged by them including addresses by Premier Brownlee, Mayor Bury of Edmonton, and Hon. Perren Baker. July: address by Mrs. Lewis, Edmonton, on Social Welfare work. Owing to sickness in the district, the annual picnic was not held. September: Mrs. Rosewell gave a paper on maternal welfare and diet and Mrs. A. Smith gave readings on general health. A baby clinic was also held in September. October: discussion on School Act, led by Mrs. Burns; Hallowe'en social. November: home nursing demonstration, in conjunction with other Locals. December: business meeting. \$15 was donated to the

Red Cross and \$5 to the Prohibition association, and two bundles of clothing were sent away. Officers for 1930 are: president Mrs. J. Smith; vice-president Mrs. Bentley; secretary Mrs. Cavanagh.

Newspaper-Made Hero Worship

The Case of Ramsay Macdonald

The *Drumheller Mail*, over the editor's signature, publishes a commentary on Ramsay Macdonald's recent triumphal tour of United States and Canadian cities which is of interest on account of its penetrating analysis of the nature and characteristics of newspaper-made hero worship. We are not confident that the *Mail's* opinion that Mr. Macdonald has not changed is completely warranted. When the present Premier, then leader of a group in the British Parliament, opposed Britain's entry into the war, he believed, according to one narrator of the incidents of that critical period in modern history, that the British Isles would be starved out within a few weeks. What he would have done if he could have foreseen all the possibilities of the conflict, perhaps even Macdonald himself could not of a certainty know. And we doubt whether Macdonald's smile at the Ottawa banquet was altogether cynical. But the *Mail's* comments show a very keen appreciation of the irony of his situation.

The *Mail* stated:

The reception given to the Right Honorable J. Ramsay Macdonald during his pilgrimage to Washington, and from there to Ottawa, although of a spontaneous nature, does not ring quite true to me. Had Mr. Macdonald sought to enter the United States a few years ago, before he reached the high office he now holds, there is no doubt that he would have been turned back at Ellis Island. If he had made the same speech in 1914 at Ottawa, as he made on Thursday last, it is possible he would have been incarcerated.

The Hon. R. B. Bennett acclaimed the British Premier because he had remained true to his principles in face of bitter opposition, but it is questionable whether Mr. Bennett would have made such a statement twelve months ago; in fact, those who are loudest with their plaudits for this statesman today were the loudest in their denunciations in 1914.

It cannot be argued that Ramsay Macdonald has changed—he has not—he is today fighting for the same ideals he held during the war. The difference is that when nations are at peace, to be a pacifist is to be patriotic, but when nations are at war, to be a pacifist is to be a traitor.

At the Horseshoe Table

It is reported that Mr. Macdonald had a smile on his face when he sat at the horse-shoe banquet table at Ottawa—when he was being showered with flat-teries and a seat on the Canadian Privy Council. Maybe the smile didn't mean what those present thought it meant. It is just possible that this Scotsman has a sense of humor which his friends do not credit him with.

After passing through bitter experiences, persecutions—seeing old friends turn their backs—and then seeking to meet him when he was elevated to the Premiership; accepting expulsion from the Lossiemouth golf club, and within eight years being offered an honorary membership; such acts do not make a man of Macdonald's

type smile out of pure good will, rather is it a twisted, wry smile, with a tinge of cynicism.

And just as Mr. Macdonald was decidedly unpopular ten years ago, and denounced a little over a year ago as a man who was a Bolshevik in disguise, he must know that his present popularity may not last; that five years from now his message of peace, which seemingly has inspired the world, may be turned against him and used as a club to destroy him.

Because the truth is that Mr. Macdonald's visit to North America has resulted only in an emotional outburst. There may be a few dreamers who have been profoundly affected by this mission, but they are in the minority. The mass of the public has been directed by the newspaper headlines and Washington correspondents. The same crowds that cheered the British Premier in the canyons of lower Broadway, in front of the White House, and on the road to Government House at Ottawa, would have taken equal delight in stoning or lynching this man at the dictation of the editors.

Both Ramsay Macdonald and his more outspoken brother pacifist, the Right Honorable Philip Snowden, are heroes today, not because the mob knows what they stand for, but because they have both made spectacular gestures which have pleased the reporters. They have reached the eminence which was lately occupied by Gene Tunney, Charles Lindbergh, Leopold and Loeb, William Jennings Bryan, Ruth Elder, "Red" Grange, Cash and Carry Pyle, George Young, Al Capone, the unknown murderer of Rothstein, Mutt and Jeff, and "Peaches" Browning.

As I said before, there are a few people who have been profoundly affected by Macdonald's ideology, but to the mass of the people, he is just another excuse for a half holiday, a celebration and a radio broadcast. Whereas ten years ago Mr. Macdonald wrote only for magazines that could not afford to pay for contributions, it is possible that the *Cosmopolitan* would be prepared to raise the ante above Silent Cal's dollar a word if only the British Premier would consent to write for them—only I'm open to bet the *Cosmopolitan* editor wouldn't take any chances on the future—not because Macdonald may change his viewpoint, but because public opinion may again be reversed.

It is interesting to draw an analogy between Ramsay Macdonald and Christ: If Jesus could have been saved from the cross he might have been acclaimed as the temporal ruler of those who crucified him. If Macdonald had lived in the United States he would have been lynched or jailed like the late Eugene Debs; . . . if he had lived in Canada, J. S. Woodsworth, M.P., would have a second to some of his resolutions in the Dominion Parliament.

A.F.K.

"In America one dollar is spent to educate consumers in what they may or may not want to buy for every 70 cents that is spent for all other kinds of education—primary, secondary, high school, university."—Stuart Chase in—*The Tragedy of Waste*.

"Mere honesty, or even mere numbers, is not enough in the modern world to prevail against the specialized and centralized strength of plutocratic groups' controlling all the money and machinery."—G. K. Chesterton.

"The U.F.A." Pattern Department

Send orders to *The U.F.A. Pattern Department*, Loughheed Building, Calgary, allowing ten days for receipt of pattern. Be sure to give name, address, size and number of pattern required. In some cases the customs office requires payment of seven cents duty on delivery.



6720. Ladies' House Frock.

Cut in 5 Sizes: 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38 inch size requires $4\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 39 inch material. For contrasting material $\frac{1}{2}$ yard is required 39 inches wide, cut crosswise. Price 15c.

6737. Girls' Coat.

Cut in 4 Sizes: 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A 4 year size requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard 39 inches wide. To line the coat requires $1\frac{1}{2}$ yard. For contrasting material 1-3 yard is required cut crosswise. Price 15c.

Seasonable Recipes

By AUNT CORDELIA

Onion and Sausage Pudding: Make a stiff paste of 2 cups flour, $\frac{1}{2}$ cup ground suet, $\frac{1}{2}$ teaspoon baking soda, a little salt, 1 medium-sized onion chopped fine and buttermilk. Roll out, spread with a layer of sausage meat, season to taste roll up and steam for one and a half hours. Or, if you prefer, tie in a floured cloth and boil.

Substitute for Whipped Cream: Cook in a double boiler 1 cup of milk and 1 tablespoon corn starch; while it is cooling, cream together thoroughly 1 tablespoon butter and 2 tablespoons sugar. Beat the two mixtures together, adding a little vanilla or other flavoring. Delicious with stewed fruit, baked apples, or as a filling for cake.

New England Apple Pudding: Pare and quarter enough good cooking apples to fill a 4-quart pudding dish. Sprinkle over the apples 1 cup of cornmeal, and 1 teaspoon each of salt and ginger. Pour over all 1 cup of molasses and enough rich milk to cover the apples. Bake in a moderate oven, without stirring, 3 or 4 hours; the slower the process of cooking, the better the pudding will be. Serve with cream.

U.F.A. Junior Activities

Watchword: SERVICE

Motto: EQUITY

What It Means to Be a Member of the Junior U.F.A.

Dear Juniors:

I wonder how many of you really realize what it means to be a member of a Junior Local. The objects of the Junior U.F.A. as set forth in the Constitution are:

1. To train for citizenship.
2. To train for leadership.
3. To follow more definitely the four-fold plan of development: Educational, Vocational, Economical, Social.
4. So the young people of the community may come to know each other better, to enrich the social life of the community and to make life happier and better so that the young people may serve their homes, their communities and their nation more efficiently.

Where this plan is followed I am sure that the members find their time well spent. The mock parliaments, elections, and contests in public speaking and debating are very enjoyable as well as educational. To be a good speaker is something worth struggling for, and what

boy or girl doesn't envy another who can speak before an audience without hesitating; but anyone is able to achieve this with practise, and that may be had by belonging to an industrious Junior U.F.A. organization.

WINNIE MONNER,
Junior Director for Bow River.

Edna Tompkins, secretary of the Chesterwold Junior Local, reports a very successful Christmas concert.

Nobleford Junior Local begins 1930 with twenty-nine members. The officers elected are: President, Vernon Parker; vice-president, Chas. Heward; secretary, John Hunter; treasurer, Elmer Brown.

"The Bar Harbor Hustlers held their annual meeting on January 3rd at the home of Mrs. Giefer," reports Lily Baker, secretary-treasurer. The other officers elected were: President, Violet Cheesman; vice-president, Grace Baker. It was decided to hold a debate at the next meeting entitled, "Horse vs. Tractor."

"On December 13th the Dalemead Juniors presented their play 'The Absent

Minded Bridegroom," reports Julia Van Der Velde, past secretary. "In spite of cold weather, a good crowd was present and we cleared \$51.22. The play was followed by a supper and dance, and everyone spent an enjoyable evening. On December 30th we again presented the play and this time we cleared \$60.95. The Juniors did quite well during the year, and have now a bank account of \$107.80." Officers of the Dalemead Local for 1930 are: president, Lincoln Wheeler; vice-president, Eugene Newton; secretary-treasurer, Jean Chalmers.

Archie Lewis reports that the January meeting of the Bismark Juniors was held at the home of George Deuel. It was decided that Sarah Deuel and Bud Archibald should compete in a membership drive. The entertainment for the evening consisted of a geography match. The Local is planning to put on a play and dance some time in February.

At the annual meeting of Loyalty Junior Local the following officers were elected: president, Andrew Silver; vice-president, Frank Hoppins; dance committee: John Hogg, Dave Silver, Ian Cameron, Helen McComb; refreshment committee: Ronnie Hepburn, Helen McComb, Sadie McComb, Harry Hogg; educational committee: conveners and Miss Gilbert; conveners: Mrs. McComb, Wilbert Faught. One member was chosen from each corner of the district to get new members, the losing side to put up an entertainment; the new members are to count two points each, while the old ones count one point.

"The Waskatenau Junior U.F.A. held their annual play and dance on December 31st," writes Dorothy Warr, reporting secretary of the Waskatenau Juniors. "The character cast for the play was as follows: Mrs. W. A. Warr, Mrs. Gertrude Fowler, Kathleen Henry, Dorothy Warr, Earl Soane, Jack Henry, Jr., Cyril Proctor and Stewart Walker. The Juniors are indebted to Mrs. Fowler and Mrs. Warr for their assistance; also to George Blanchard who successfully managed the play, which was entitled 'The Girl in the Air.' The entertainment was a great success, both socially and financially. There was a splendid attendance, one of the largest Waskatenau Hall has ever witnessed on a winter night. The door receipts were \$110."

Burlington Juniors at their annual meeting elected the following officers: president, Bessie Holihan; vice-president, Elsa Ully; secretary-treasurer, Hilda Jensen; supervisor, Mrs. L. Sutton. "We have only 11 members at present but more have promised to join, so we plan on having a busy year during 1930," continues Hilda Jensen. "Our eleven members are certainly energetic, and we have done our best to make our Local a success. The following is a summary of our work since we organized last March: "April—We held a dance at the Burlington School which brought in \$12.35. We bought four dozen spoons to be used at dances.

"May—On Mother's Day services were held at the school, a very appropriate program being arranged. Members of the Local made artificial flowers and each person present received a flower while the two oldest mothers received bouquets.

"June—Members of the Local made flowers for U.F.A. Sunday, and we sent in \$5.00 for the Conference fund.

"July—We gave a dance on July 13th, at which members of the Local furnished supper and served ice cream, realizing \$12.90.

"August—A pie social and dance was given in August and \$17.70 made.

"October—It was decided to buy a gas lantern and a milk pitcher to be used at entertainments. A dance was held.

"November—Material for a quilt was bought and made up by the Juniors. One hundred and forty tickets were sold which brought in \$35.00. This quilt was raffled at a shadow social and dance at which we made \$25.15.

"December—Together with the U.F.A., a basket social and dance was given to raise money for a Christmas tree and treats for everyone. Over \$25 was made, and the program given by the kiddies was a real success.

"We now have \$38.75 in the treasury, part of which is to be used to send a delegate to the Annual Convention in Calgary."

Late U.F.W.A. News

At the annual meeting of Blackie U.F.W.A. the following officers were elected: Mrs. Tom Green, president; Mrs. J. P. Kennedy, secretary; Mrs. J. O. Anderson, secretary-treasurer of flower fund; and Miss R. Bowlus, press reporter.

Beddington U.F.W.A. has for its officers this year: Mrs. G. W. Wall, president; Mrs. W. H. Evans, vice-president; Mrs. H. Banderob, secretary-treasurer. Three delegates were sent to the East Calgary Federal Constituency Convention: Mesdames O. Short and H. Banderob. Mrs. G. W. Wall was the delegate to the Annual Convention.

In January a meeting of Energetic U.F.W.A. Local (Milk River) was held at the home of Mrs. Madge, when Mrs. Alta Brown was elected delegate to the Annual Convention, with Mrs. Hummel as alternate. Mrs. Buhl was elected secretary in place of Mrs. T. Ewing, who had sent in her resignation. Arrangements were made for a card party to be held at the home of Mrs. E. Thomas and an afternoon party for the young folks of the community.

Mrs. Wyman, first Vice-President of the Provincial U.F.W.A., has received a letter from Miss Ellen Wilkinson, Labor member of the British Parliament, stating that the Married Women's Nationality Bill was to be introduced at the coming session, following the report of a committee of experts. This committee was sitting in London at the time of writing (January 9th). Miss Wilkinson states that if the committee reports favorably, the Government will make arrangements with the Dominions to have one general law throughout the Empire.

At the annual meeting of East Lethbridge U.F.W.A. the following officers were elected for the coming year: Mrs. Gilford, president; Mrs. Willmot, vice-president; Mrs. Patterson, secretary; Mrs. Berry, treasurer. At the close of the meeting a delightful lunch was served by the hostess, Mrs. T. Watt. The January meeting was held at the home of Mrs. Berry; owing to the severe weather the gathering was very small, reports Mrs. Gilford, reporter for the Local, but the meeting was very pleasant. After adjournment, an enjoyable tea was served by the hostess.

SUNSHINE BABY CHICKS

—Best in the West—

White Wyandotte; Barred Rock; White Leghorn; White Rock; Rhode Island Red. Early Order Discounts. Guaranteed delivery.

ALBERTA HATCHERIES, LTD.
Vegreville : Alberta

12 Yards New Lovely Rayon Silks \$3.79

And postage. Another of our big values. 4 dress lengths, 3 yards each, 32-36 inches wide, of the new silk rayons for \$3.79 and postage. Stunning figured, printed and flowered creations, also plains in the better quality, and dainty small checks. You will be delighted with the quality and designs of these beautiful rayons. Cut this ad. out; mail it now with address on sheet of paper.

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358 ST. PETER, MONTREAL, BOX 460. We will gladly ship C.O.D., but if you wish to send money with order, add 25c to price of this bundle to cover postage, total \$4.04. You save C.O.D. charge by doing this.

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Silks, Pongees, Etc. 20 Yards, \$4.79

And postage. You will be delighted. Read! 4 yards beautiful silk rayons; 4 yards a closely woven silky finish pongee, in the most stunning printed designs; 4 yards the new house prints, they are lovely; 4 yards a very high-grade broadcloth, strong, durable material in a smooth mercerized finish; and 4 yards the better quality gingham. 5 dress lengths, 4 yards each, for \$4.79 and postage (averaging less than 25c a yard). 32-36 inches wide, guaranteed first quality fabrics. Cut this ad. out; mail it now, with address on sheet of paper.

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NEWS FROM THE HEAD OFFICE of the ALBERTA LIVESTOCK POOL

Official Information for Members of the Alberta Co-operative Livestock Producers, Ltd.

The Relay Race

Do you intend to enter for the relay race this year again, where you run two-thirds of the course and get one-third of the winnings?

You allow the other fellow two-thirds because you have been told it requires something of the nature of a superman to finish your race for you, and you have swallowed the bait, hook, sinker, holus-bolus. Did you ever sit down and turn this over in your mind seriously? Perhaps you are not aware that two of the largest processing businesses on the North American Continent today were built up, one by a common laborer and the other by a farmer's son.

* * *

Should you be aware of this fact, then the only conclusion I can arrive at, why you have shirked finishing your own race and collecting the full winnings, is that you must consider that the producers of today have deteriorated in intellect and business ability. Or are you so proud of the points you have accomplished that you hesitate in risking a future step in case you cannot make the grade?

If so, your reasoning in both cases is wrong. In the first instance, the Province of Alberta leads in the co-operative movement and is quoted the world over as a basic example to build from. In the second instance if your principle is right half the way, it's right all the way.

So let 1930 be no relay race. In the past you have proved your efficiency on two-thirds of the course, your stamina good, your wind perfect. Make the full lap! Own your own plants; collect 100 per cent of the winnings.

* * *

This livestock relay race has gone on for fifteen years by stages. In the first stage two or three producers would make up a load and run it to market; in the second stage, local associations were instituted to cover a district so that this advantage would be available to all; the third stage was the setting up of your own selling agency whereby the volume was concentrated and competition centralized.

* * *

In the past year your selling agency proved its worth conclusively in the advantage of concentrated volume through one source. With a considerably heavier volume of hogs over the previous year, the average price was \$1.25 per cwt. over 1928, notwithstanding the fact that our western packers had made up their minds to fill their cellars with 8c hogs, and, to accomplish this, for a considerable time only bought enough hogs to supply their fresh pork trade, importing from the U.S.A. just enough to fill their orders of processed meats.

By having the bulk of the hogs under control, coupled with the co-operation of our eastern representatives, we were able to run this volume out of the Province and avoid the deflation that otherwise would have happened if our forces had been split.

* * *

Our western packers now realize that they backed the wrong horse. Their cellars are far from the condition that

they expected to have them at this time. Therefore, with a lower volume of hogs in sight this year the producers are sitting in a very favorable position.

But don't you think this jockeying for position, with you as the handicap, has gone on long enough? You've got the goods; you've got the men; you've got the money, too. Make the full course—collect the full proceeds that belong to you.

—o—

FIRST ADVOCATE OF DEHORNING

Robert Burns was the first man to advocate dehorning cattle according to a writer in the English *Live Stock Journal*, who states, "It is interesting to know that this is no new question with breeders of the 'West Country breed' (the Ayrshire). It was brought prominently forward long ago by a very noted farmer in the southwest of Scotland, no less a personage than Robert Burns, farmer of Dumfriesshire. We learn from a periodical of the 'General View of the Agriculture of the County of Ayr,' that Col. Fullerton says, 'In order to prevent the danger arising from horned cattle in studs and straw yards, the best mode is to cut the budding knob or root of the horn while the calf is very young. This was suggested to me by Mr. Robert Burns, whose genial talents are no less conspicuous than the poetic powers which have done so much honor to the country in which he was born.' It would seem that Mr. Robert Burns was thus the original dehorner." Ayrshire breeders have not taken kindly apparently to the advice of their native poet but to breeders of beef cattle it is as sound today as it ever was except that the "Cutting out" he speaks of is best done by means of a stick of caustic applied, as he suggests, when the calf is very young.—*Canadian Ayrshire Review*.

—o—

SHIPPING ASSOCIATIONS

Editor *The U.F.A.*:

Allow me some space on the pages of *The U.F.A.* I am writing this only to the interest of the farmers in Vegreville district regarding the forming of a Livestock Shipping Association.

This year the Province was fairly well canvassed for the benefits of The Livestock Pool, and Shipping Association. Nothing much was done in our district, in fact one could say nothing only a while ago Mr. MacLeod and Mr. Gordon gave short addresses regarding the Shipping Association. They explained the most important questions in the organization, such as Pool Packing Plant and others, but at the time when they spoke the meeting had not been called for the purpose of forming the shipping association. It was at the meeting of the Vegreville Co-operative Association that the discussion arose.

In 1926 the shipping Association was, to a certain extent, in favor of Pool and they had their own stock yard with scales which remain to the present time. This association started for the business and did quite a bit at the beginning, but afterwards there wasn't enough livestock

for some reason, and the manager had to ship only half carlots which meant a lot of expense, and no profit. From then on the yards were idle.

Should Call General Meeting

My idea is now that a general meeting should be called, and a Board of Directors should be formed for a general canvass of the contract signers, which should be started at once, and a shipping Association formed again. If there are not sufficient farmers in the Vegreville district, they could take other points on the C.N.R. main line, such as Lacey Royal Park and Mundare, which would make sufficient contract signers.

It looks rather funny from our side. We, the farmers, know how to raise and feed livestock of all kinds, but when it comes to selling time we get disappointed and finally we make up our minds to sell to so and so (private buyer), because he may get sore, and next time he wouldn't treat the farmer right. Now we have got to make an end to this old method of disposing our stock, and replace with a new one—the farmers owned and controlled one—The Livestock Pool.

What did we get from the private stock buyer for a certain amount of years? We didn't get anything only part of the value for our stock by the means of price. Some one would say, "there's no profit in being a stock buyer," but he would be badly mistaken; as far as I could see, they are better off than the farmers that raise and feed livestock.

Profits for Private Owners

On the other hand, what did we get for supporting the well established firms, as Swift, Burns and many others for years? Where are our dividends? I guess they are the profits for the said companies.

The only way for us farmers is to belong to the Livestock Pool, (and other pools also); to form a shipping association and demand our Board of Directors to build our own controlled packing plant. If we could build over four hundred Pool Elevators, scattered all over the Province, form Dairy Pools, etc., we can easily build a packing plant if only we try.

Yours for a better Co-operative System.
Vegreville, Alta. A. W. TYMCHUK.

—o—

Oil production in 1929 in the Turner Valley, Alberta, totalled 951,645 barrels over the production in the previous year.

—o—

SETTLERS WANTED

Tourist (in mining town): "Is this a good healthy place to settle in?"

Hotelkeeper: "It is, stranger. Fact is, ye can't get away from here unless you do settle."

—o—

RECOGNITION

Sonny had just returned from his first Sunday school. He beamed proudly as he announced the minister had spoken to him.

"Oh," said his father, "and what did he say to you?"

"He told me to keep quiet," replied Sonny.

Blindman Valley Co-op. Makes Great Progress

Annual Meeting Held at Rimbey—
Membership Quadrupled in Six Years

The Blindman Valley Co-operative Association held their annual meeting at Rimbey the 18th inst. A large number of members and visitors were in attendance, the special train from Lacombe bringing 110. The auditor's report showed that almost \$600,000 of business had been done during 1929, an increase of \$142,687.19 over 1928, consisting of stock sold:

Cattle, 1,308 head, weighing 1,122,060 lbs.
Hogs, 24,240 head, weighing 5,022,860 lbs.
Sheep, 980 head, weighing 79,220 lbs.

This association was started six years ago with 300 members. Today it has 1300 members. R. E. Chowen, of Bentley, has been president of the organization since it started, and it is largely through his untiring efforts that it has attained the strength it has today.

A very interesting and enthusiastic meeting was held with about 500 in attendance. The speakers were: President R. E. Chowen, Alfred Haarstad, Provincial Pool Live Stock Director, and Gavin Barbour, chief provincial hog grader. The organization is looked after by nine directors, chosen from different parts of the district; all nine were re-elected by acclamation, showing fully the confidence the members have in their directors.

We are wonderfully proud of our organization.

Mrs. T. A. IDDINGS.

Rimbey, Alberta.

HONORING OUR CHIEF

(Continued from page 9)

the work of a pioneer farm, was promulgating principles and setting up organizations that would have such far-reaching effects.

There is something remarkable in the hush and expectancy which comes over a gathering of the United Farmers of Alberta when H. W. Wood rises to speak. They have heard him often enough now to know that he never gives utterance to what is known as oratory. For words of that kind it might even appear that he has some aversion. Perhaps he has seen too much of the work of the spell-binder. In any case he has frequently stated that there is a big difference between thinking and talking. So it is that every word he speaks is absorbed; and not the least factor in his leadership is that his words are few but meaningful.

He confessed that he did not know what to say. He had never come up to such an experience before. There were some elements of embarrassment about it; but there were elements also of the greatest satisfaction. He was greatly satisfied, for instance, at the smallness of the individual gifts and again at the large number of those individuals. He declared that the evening's event was not more complimentary to himself than it was to the membership of the Association. He then touched reminiscently upon his early connection with farmer organizations. "I joined my first farmers' organization, I think, about forty-five years ago, in that great country to the south of us. It included about a million and a quarter of members; but it went to pieces because of impractical endeavor. From the time that happened I have never ceased to hope that I would live

to see an organization of farmers become successful. I never presumed to hope that I would ever live to be at the head of an organization that would blaze the trail to success; but I have lived to see that; and the very people who have expressed in their token tonight their appreciation of my having occupied the position of President of this organization are the people that have made this thing possible. They have not only made it possible, they have done it themselves."

Dr. Wood went on to say that he had heard much wild impractical talk in the ranks of the United Farmers of Alberta, and still listened to a little of it occasionally—at which gentle gibe the audience laughed heartily—but he had realized for years that behind it all was a body of hard-headed, comparatively silent farmers that had more practical common sense than those of any organization he had ever known. He declared that practical horse sense was the only thing in the world that was worth a cent. The members of the organization had placed themselves at the head of world movements so far as farm organizations were concerned. This had been made possible, said he, by one thing in particular. We had begun with new material. This new material had been gathered from all over the world. It was not of a stereotyped quality. Some of it was acquainted with the failure of farm organizations and was for that reason more difficult to lick into shape. If there was one particular contribution that he had been able to make as leader, it was, he declared, that he knew by intimate knowledge what it meant to try to rebuild a farmers' organization after it had once gone to pieces. "You have only got the wrecks and ruins of confusion to build on and it is infinitely harder than to build at the beginning out of new materials."

In the sentence which followed, the revered leader of the U.F.A. gave answer to his critics once and for all. "The contribution that I have made," he said, "has been to hold you back all I possibly could in order to avoid the mistakes that grow out of premature action." He did not know of a farmers' organization in the world of which the same could be said as of the U.F.A.: that from the very first beginning they had made no real mistake. They had failed in nothing; and to prevent failure had been the keynote in his mind. "Whatever you do, said he, "don't make a mistake. It doesn't make any difference how slow you go; be sure you are right and be sure you keep right; because if you make one serious mistake you are set back at least one generation." In closing he thanked the association for their gifts and thanked them more that they had given him unprecedented support in blazing a new trail for farmers' organizations.

A group of musical items by two young ladies brought the brief program to an end. The seats were cleared from the hall. An excellent orchestra tuned up and hundreds of couples glided or careened around the spacious floor, the elders thinning out towards morning, returning to their comfortable hotel rooms, possibly singing to themselves, "the end of a perfect day." It was undoubtedly a great gathering.

SALESMANSHIP

Angry Employer—"See here! You told my secretary that you wanted to see me on a matter of life or death."

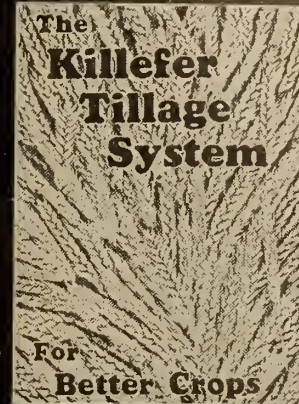
Bright Young Man—"I do, sir. I want to get you to insure yourself."

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U.F.A. Banking and Credit Committee Reports Growing Interest in Reform

Creation of Economic Freedom League Important New Development—Long Term Loans Act—Wheat Pool to Investigate Credit Question.

Your Committee, in reviewing the whole field of credit reform, feel that we can report at least some small progress in this direction.

As an indication of the growing body of public interest in the question of financial reform and social control of credit, we note the formation of the Economic Freedom League, organized, we believe, with the objective of co-ordinating the viewpoint and educational work of all classes of people interested in this question all over the Dominion of Canada.

As a further indication of this aspect, we note a meeting held recently in Saskatoon, attended by Mr. Arnott of Manitoba, Mr. Stirling, head of the Research Department, United Farmers of Canada, Saskatchewan Section, and Mr. Aitken, chairman of the Banking and Credit Committee of the U.F.A. This meeting, after discussing many phases of the whole question, finally decided that the best method of co-ordinating the educational work of the three Western farm organizations in the field of Credit Reform, would be by having these farm organizations select representatives who shall meet and carry on this very necessary work. We would recommend to the U.F.A. Board that representation be made to the Boards of these other farm organizations to have representatives appointed who shall have the responsibility of carrying on this work in the future.

We would also like to report that the newly constituted Alberta Co-operative Council, among its many important duties, have decided to take up the question of Co-operative Credit.

The Stock Market Collapse

The recent dislocation and tremendous loss in stock market values is worthy of consideration. Here we see where the small investor, the wage earner, the farmer and other wealth producers of the community have through the successful manipulation of finance by master minds lost in many cases all their worldly possessions, their homes and in many instances the savings of a lifetime swept away from them and transferred to the pockets of these manipulators of finance. Surely here again we have a disastrous demonstration of the results of the private control of Credit. We further see in this situation a very considerable degree of deflation which your committee dealt with in their report to the U.F.A. Convention of last year.

It is also very interesting to note that the Wheat Pool have decided to make an investigation into the possible advantages to be obtained by securing its own credit requirements under the Finance Act. The long continued effort of our association has at last met with a measure of success in that in this Province we have in operation the Long Term Farm Loans Act. Although the Provincial Board has only been operating about 10 months, they have already loaned out four-fifths of all the monies loaned out in all of the Provinces coming under this Act. The Board has had a great many difficulties to overcome, especially in the way of recruiting entirely new staff and field force of appraisers, and have been literally overwhelmed with a rush of applications for loans. But

your Committee is very much of the opinion that the Alberta Farm Loans Board have made a serious fundamental mistake in blanketing certain areas of this Province from the operation of the act. Your committee, as soon as it became aware of the situation, immediately made vigorous representation protesting against such discrimination. So far, however, we regret to say we have no very definite assurance that the blanketing restrictions have been removed from the areas affected. It is our opinion after careful consideration, that each loan should be considered on its individual merit irrespective of locality.

In the sphere of co-operative banking we would say that the need is imperative and the field very wide for the operation of such an institution. We feel, however, that before such an enterprise can be successfully launched a great deal of preparatory work must be done by way of education along the lines of social control of credit, and also amendments may be necessary to our present Bank Act to provide greater safety for such an institution when the time comes when it can be launched with the greatest prospect of success.

In conclusion we would again urge upon our whole membership, and all

others interested, to give more time and consideration to what we believe one of the most important questions facing the wealth producers of the world today, the Social Control of Credit.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) A. F. AITKEN,

J. K. SUTHERLAND,

J. A. JOHANSEN.

MILLIONS FOR ELECTRIC POWER

New water-power installations completed and brought into operation in Canada during the year 1929 amounted to 378,400 horse-power, bringing the total hydro-electric power installation for the Dominion up to 5,727,600 horse-power.

There are, in addition, a number of important undertakings under active construction, which, it is expected, will add more than 1,600,000 horse-power to this total during the next three years. In many of these undertakings an initial installation is involved and when they are ultimately completed to their full designed capacities, a further 1,500,000 horse-power will be added to the present total.

These hydro electric activities constitute a large part of the building construction program throughout Canada and the total outlay of capital involved in the development, transmission and distribution of the new power developed last year amounted to probably more than \$75,000,000, while not less than \$320,000,000 will be required to complete the undertaking planned for the next three years.

Need for Public Ownership of Power Utility Stressed by U.F.A. Committee

Strong Case Presented One Year Ago Reinforced by Further Inquiries—Question One of Most Vital Facing Province

During the past year your committee have continued their study of the problems of electrical power development and distribution, and have gathered a mass of information from varied sources, all of which has served to strengthen our conviction, expressed in our report to the Annual Convention of last year, that in the handling of this natural monopoly, ownership and operation as a public utility is the only satisfactory solution. The information which we have gathered concerns not only the various Provinces of the Dominion, but also a number of other countries.

"Control" of Privately Owned Utilities

As, however, any statement we could give would merely supplement the case presented in 1929—and we believe that case to have been adequate—we do not propose to go into it again in any great detail. We might point out, however, that evidence made available since our last report, in reference to the inquiry into the power trust in the United States, has demonstrated that attempts to place this gigantic public monopoly under public control have met with little success, and that the means of safeguarding public life and the channels of education and publicity from corruption is most likely to be found when great utilities are publicly owned.

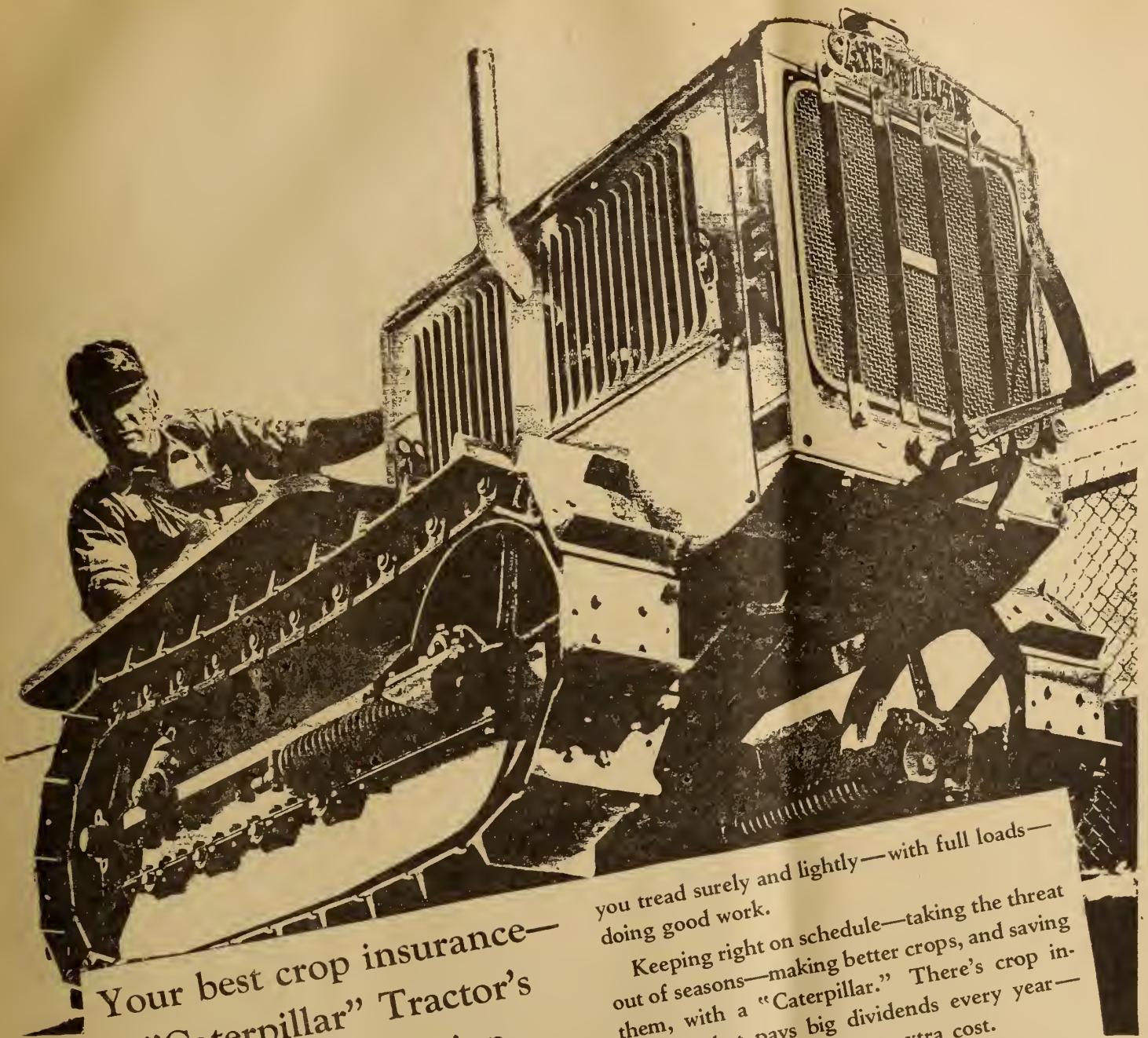
While we do not propose to cover the old ground, it may be of interest in passing to quote the statement made by the

United States Secretary of the Interior, Hubert Work, in a report on legislation concerning the great Boulder Dam project in the United States, where 1,000,000 horse-power are to be made available from hydro-electric power. Mr. Work reported by official records to have stated in 1926: "The building of a unified power plant by the Federal Government in the place of allocating power privileges, as proposed in the bill, is regarded as more efficient and cheaper."

In the course of our investigations, we have not discovered one single instance in which development, transmission and distribution is in public hands, under efficient management, and on a large scale, where the cost is not on the average much more favorable to the general body of consumers, while in a multitude of cases it is less than one-third as much as where private interests are in control.

We would therefore reaffirm our stand of last year, which we believe to have been in the best interests of the people of this Province, particularly rural people, and would again strongly urge that our Government launch out on a policy of public ownership of our public utilities.

It has been suggested by some newspapers that power development by the Province would not be profitable because Alberta is sparsely settled. Private interests which are busily grabbing franchises, however, think ownership will be profitable to them, and they are undoubtedly guided by expert opinion. It may



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be noted that the Hydro-Electric Commission of Ontario insists on a minimum of three contracts per mile before they will undertake to provide rural service. We contend that the normal power consumption on Alberta farms would be three times as great as that on the average farm in Ontario, once the farmers of this Province realized the superiority of the electric motor over that of gasoline.

Two companies dominate the Power situation in this Province today. Both these companies are controlled by Eastern Canadian and United States capitalists.

A Vital Question

Electric power is one of the most vital questions facing our people at the present time, and very few people realize it.

The U.F.A. is one of the few papers in this Province that are looking to the interests of the rural people through the development of our public utilities under Government ownership. To Mr. Smith,

the Editor, we are deeply indebted for the fearless manner in which he presents his arguments in favor of this policy.

With the return of our Natural Resources, and the development that will follow; with the enormous waste of gas that is going on in Turner Valley; with the problem of unemployment facing us, could not some scheme be devised whereby this enormous waste could be utilized to generate electric power? With cheaper power new industries might be induced to come here, which would assist in the solution of the unemployment problem. Most of us realize that if we are to keep our boys and girls in our home land, we must provide them with something to do. We must encourage industries other than agriculture in order to furnish employment the year around, and we know of no better way of doing this than by following Ontario's splendid example.

Our great water power and mineral sources of energy, our wonderful resources,

are the heritage of the people. They should be developed by the people for the people, and while we have every confidence in the capacity of our Provincial Government, believing them to be giving more efficient service in administration than any other Province of this Dominion, we feel warranted in again urging upon them the necessity for immediate action

Respectfully submitted,

H. B. MacLEOD

ELIZABETH T. WYMAN

H. CRITCHLOW

HYDRO POLICY FOR QUEBEC

The new Conservative leader in the Quebec Provincial field, Mr. Camillien Houde, is embarking on a policy of great daring in proposing that the people of Quebec develop their own waterpowers and distribute electricity at cost through a publicly-owned system patterned after the Ontario Hydro.—*Toronto Star*.

Expansion of Official Organ Reviewed in Report of Central Board on "The U.F.A."

Early Plans for Paper Compared with Present Development—Special Legislative Issues Heavy Financial Burden

In presenting the report on *The U.F.A.*, for the period covered by the eighth volume, we wish to call attention to the great expansion both in the volume of reading matter carried, and the variety of services which our official organ has been called upon to give since its establishment.

The U.F.A. commenced publication in March, 1922, in response to instructions given in a resolution passed by the Convention in January of that year. According to the terms of the resolution the paper was intended to serve primarily as a medium by means of which to circulate to members such circulars and bulletins as had previously been sent out in multigraphed form. It was suggested that it should consist of four pages and that it should be published once a month. From the beginning it served a much wider purpose than had been proposed, and every succeeding year has witnessed the extension of its field of service, until today, with a circulation in Alberta greater than that of any other newspaper, it is recognized as an influential organ of the farmers' interests.

Record of Expansion

A comparison of *The U.F.A.* for the year 1923, the first full year of publication, with the publication of the year just closed will provide an effective illustration of the expansion which the years have brought. In 1923 a total of 23 issues were published, containing 640 columns of reading matter. In 1929, in 28 issues, including four issues specially printed between the regular dates of publication in order to maintain a weekly service during the continuance of the sessions of the Legislature, reading matter totalled 2,256 columns, or approximately three and a half times as much as in the first volume of the paper which covered a period of twelve months. The total value of advertising carried in the last financial year was \$38,067.09 as compared with \$11,967.75 in 1923. The actual sum per member allotted to the paper by way of subscription price for papers distributed to members of the U.F.A. and U.F.W.A., has of course remained unchanged throughout the whole of this

period. A subscription of 50 cents was adequate in 1922 to produce a paper which more than met the intentions of the Convention at that time. This sum of 50c per member is altogether inadequate today when the service given over a much wider field is incomparably greater and the new demands which are continuously being made are likely to increase rather than diminish. Last year instead of the four pages suggested in 1922 the average size of the paper was 37 pages.

In the space of a brief report it is not possible to make an adequate survey of the subject matter of the various issues published throughout the year. A most important development has been the increased space devoted to the interests of the U.F.W.A., and the Junior Franch, which totalled more than two-thirds of the space given to general U.F.A. matters including all official reports and general news. The valuable feature letters contributed by Mrs. H. E. Spencer, from issue to issue for several years without cost to the paper, continue to be widely appreciated by our readers. They have contributed much in interest to the Women's Section. The use of *The U.F.A.* as the official organ of the Wheat Pool, carrying informative and interesting articles upon pool affairs from the Publicity Department of that organization, has much increased the value of the paper and added to its usefulness. The paper has continued to carry the publicity of the other marketing Pools. Special attention was paid during the summer to the advance publicity and the reporting of the proceedings of the Co-operative Institutes. Among Provincial matters that of electrical power was the subject of frequent articles, the case for public ownership and operation being presented, while a number of articles were devoted to credit reform.

In spite of the increased space made available for the purposes of the Association, and for the development of new features, it is felt that every department is starved because the need has greatly outrun all present possibilities. The volume of reading matter which it is desirable to publish is frequently twice as

great as the minimum requirements of a satisfactory service, and this is especially the case during the winter months. It may be noted in passing that this season it has been impossible to use more than a fraction of the total number of letters sent in for publication in the correspondence columns.

Heavy Cost of Legislative Issues

Of all the interests for which the Association is responsible, those in the Federal field suffer most from lack of adequate space. During the past year it was possible to provide only 52 columns for discussion of Federal affairs, and these included the valuable and indispensable articles contributed by the U.F.A. Federal members when Parliament was in session, and afterwards. The difficulty arises in part from the circumstance that the Alberta Legislature and the House at Ottawa sit for about two months of the year contemporaneously, and, in accordance with the instructions of the Convention, the paper is converted during this period into a record of the proceedings of the Legislature, every other interest of the Association in February and March being almost completely sacrificed to this end. As compared with the meagre space of 52 columns given to Federal politics, 301 columns, or about 13 per cent of all the reading matter printed during the year, was concerned with the sessional reports of the Legislative Assembly. This year the volume of matter exceeded all previous records, partly because it was considered desirable to place in the hands of the farmers the most complete information possible upon the important debates on the Wheat Pool Bill, which was stubbornly opposed by one of the party leaders. The cost of publishing these special issues is very heavy. It was nearly twice as much last year as the amount of the deficit incurred in publication of the paper. If it had been unnecessary to bear this particular financial burden, to give a service which no paper conducted with a view to commercial profits would think of undertaking, the official organ would have shown, instead of a deficit, a very substantial

surplus. It would seem necessary to consider whether under such conditions the publication of the Legislative numbers should be continued.

Owing to his having undertaken other work, Mr. J. P. Watson, whose very able writing has been one of the most important factors in the development of this department, was unable to act as representative of *The U.F.A.* in the Legislature last year. Mr. Norma F. Priestley, in view of his wide knowledge and understanding of the U.F.A. movement of which he has long been an active member, combined with great ability, was admirably qualified to take over this responsibility, and was fortunately able to do so.

In conclusion, it may be pointed out that in addition to the heavy costs of the Legislative issues, the circumstance that some of the Pools of which the *U.F.A.* is official organ and in whose behalf regular services are provided, have not as yet provided any financial assistance, is a factor in the creation of the deficit of the past year.

Protection Forces Australian Industry to Canada

(Canadian Co-operator)

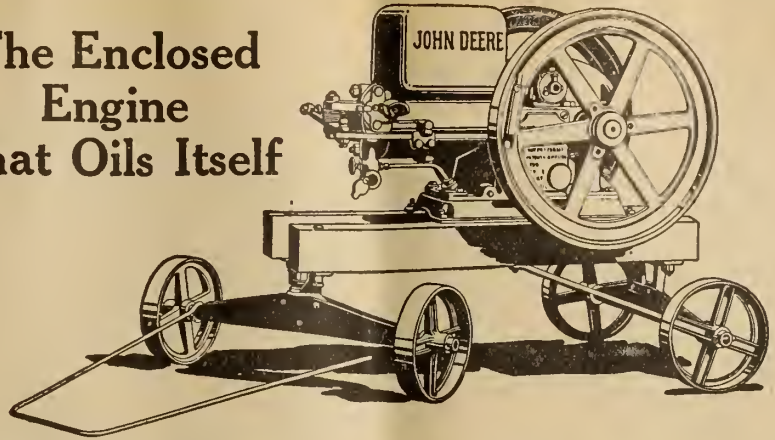
It is a fact well known to economists that the beneficiaries of a protectionist policy derive their advantage from the excessive prices they are allowed, through the operation of tariff laws, to charge the home consumers. A country with a high protective tariff is, however, at a great disadvantage when it has to compete in foreign markets with other countries having a free-trade or low-tariff policy. Evidence of this fact is to be found in the following, taken from the International News Service (Economic Section) of The International Co-operative Alliance: "An interesting comment on Australian high protectionist policy is provided by the news that the Sunshine Harvester Works near Melbourne have concluded an agreement with the Waterloo Manufacturing Company of Ontario, Canada. The latter company will now undertake to manufacture the former's patent threshing machine, which has been very successful in Australia, and is finding increasing favor in North America and elsewhere. The reasons for the agreement are that the Sunshine Company finds that its costs of production, thanks to Australia's protectionist policy, are too high to enable it to penetrate foreign markets, and it is accordingly removing its export business to a country in which money wages and the cost of materials are lower."

SAY CHAIN STORES HARMFUL

Madison, Wis., Dec. 21.—"We are establishing economic feudalism," declared the University of Wisconsin debating team in a discussion with the University of Indiana on the value of chain stores. Wisconsin successfully held that chain stores are socially wrong.

The winners cited figures to prove that 13 per cent of the population of the United States owns 90 per cent of the wealth; that 95 corporations made 50 per cent of last year's profits; that 500,000 independent dealers, or one in every three, have gone down before chains, and that in four years, at the present rate, 90 per cent of the independents will be out of business.—American Federation of Labor Weekly News Service.

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Let the John Deere—the enclosed engine that oils itself—hustle through your work. For just a few cents a day it will pump the water, turn the washing machine, separate the milk, churn, shell corn, grind feed, saw wood—it "eats up" those time-taking, muscle-taking jobs—gives you more time for the bigger, more important jobs.

Just start the engine—it will run, without attention, until the fuel is exhausted. No oiling worries—lubrication is automatic. It starts the moment the engine starts—just as in your automobile.

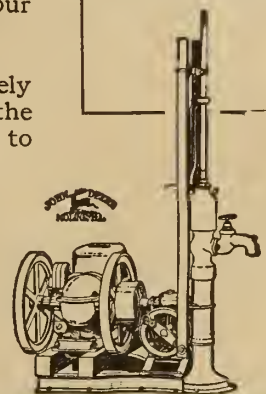
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Contributors to H. W. Wood Presentation Fund

A further list of contributors to the Presentation Fund, inaugurated for the purpose of expressing the appreciation of the Association of President Wood's services to the Farmers' Movement is given below:

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“There should be a rigorous law to suppress every newspaper treating war as morally more tolerable than assassination.”—George Bernard Shaw.

John Dewey Condemns the Old Party System

A Distinguished American Calls for Independent Political Action

Independent political action by the agricultural class in Canada, and particularly in Alberta, has already exerted a powerful influence upon public life; and Labor in many communities has taken similar action. In the United States, however, progress towards independence has been much more difficult. An item from the *New York Times* of October 14th indicates that a concerted effort to bring about a new alignment among the industrial classes is now being launched. The announcement is contained in the report of a radio address by John Dewey, Professor of Philosophy at one of the great American Universities. Professor Dewey is known as one of the leaders in constructive social policy in the United States, and was recently honored on his seventieth birthday by men of distinction throughout the world. "He is," said a colleague in his own field recently, "by right of seniority and also by right of esteem, the dean of American philosophers."

Radio Address

The *New York Times* reports a recent radio address by Professor Dewey as follows:

Characterizing the major political parties as errand boys of big business, Professor John Dewey sounded a call over station WOR yesterday, in what was said to be his first radio address, for a new progressive political alignment.

Professor Dewey spoke under the auspices of the League of Independent Political Action which is seeking to establish a new political group. Dr. Dewey is chairman of the league.

"Our social life" said Mr. Dewey "has been almost completely changed in the last generation; the change is a transformation of the conditions under which we live, symbolized by the radio, the railway, telephone, telegraph, the flying machine and mass production, changing the United States from an agrarian and rural population to a city and industrial one," continued Dr. Dewey. "In spite of this transformation, the mightiest which any people at any time has ever undergone during a like number of years, there has been no corresponding political realignment.

"The old parties have continued to mouth the old phrases and flaunt the old slogans before the public, while behind the scenes, in spite of large dissenting minorities in each party, they have surrendered abjectly to domination by big business interests and become their errand boys. No wonder people have become indifferent and careless about political issues. They show their good sense in not getting frantically excited.

"Leaders of the League for Independent Political Action believe that American life is badly in need of reorganization based upon a sense of the realities of our social life and that this reconstruction, looking to a forward movement, can be achieved only by political policies which take account of existing industrial and financial conditions."

VISITORS FROM UNITED STATES

About 9,000,000 persons from the United States visited the Dominion last year. Of this number 250,000 visited the national parks of Canada.



WOULD you pay approximately two per cent additional interest on your mortgage to secure a Free Deed of your farm for your wife or family at your death?

Two per cent on a mortgage of \$5,000 is \$100 a year; on \$10,000, \$200 a year.

For so small a sum you can bequeath your farm free of encumbrance to your wife, or your son, at your death.

Is your farm worth it? Is your wife worth it? Is your son worth it?

Consult a Sun Life representative about a mortgage policy. It will pay off the mortgage and keep your farm in the family.



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HEAD OFFICE

MONTREAL

IMMIGRATION TO CANADA

Ottawa, Canada.—Immigration to Canada in the first eight months of the current fiscal year, that is from April 1st to November 30, 1929, totalled 136,440, a decrease of 2,158 or two per cent compared with the corresponding period in the previous fiscal year. Of the total 57,761 were British; 24,836 from the United States; 24,230 from Northwestern Europe and 29,613 of 33 other races. In the eight months under review British immigration shows an increase of 8,312 compared with the previous year, immigration from the United States increased 1,507, from Northwestern Europe the increase was 597, while immigration from all other countries decreased 12,575.

Immigration in November, 1929, totalled 7,286, of which 2,594 were British; 1,798 from the United States; 1,011 from Northwestern Europe and 1,883 from all other countries.

In the eight months under review 22,608 Canadians who went to the United States, intending to reside there permanently, returned to Canada for permanent residence. These are not included in the immigration returns.

An Authentic Book on Russia

Work by Dr. E. J. Dillon, Famous British Writer, Reviewed in London "Nation"

A brief review from the London *Nation* and *Athenaeum*, of Dr. E. J. Dillon's recently published "Russia Today and Yesterday" (Dent, London, Eng., price 16 shillings) is published below.

Of the effect of the revolution upon the peasantry much, highly commendatory on the one hand and severely condemnatory on the other, has been written. It is rarely, however, that the judgment of an English-speaking critic who combines unimpeachable honesty with extensive knowledge of his subject, has been available. Dr. Dillon's experience of Russia extends over half a century, and his book may be regarded as authoritative. He has long been widely known to students of international affairs. It may be found of interest by readers who have wished to be advised of authentic sources of information on this subject.

The review from *The Nation* follows:

"In an age when everybody writes books it is not surprising that very few authors are equipped for their work. For instance, out of all the books about Russia which pour from the press only one or two here and there have been written by properly qualified observers. Dr. E. J. Dillon is such an observer. He has known Russia since 1877, having lived there as student, university professor, and journalist; he knew Tolstoy, and was a pall-bearer at Dostoevsky's funeral; he was received in the best Russian society; he used to conceal nihilist friends from the police; he was political adviser to Count Witte for eleven years; and incidentally he promises us his memoirs, which are bound to be of unusual interest. The present volume is more concerned with the Russia of today than with that of yesterday, and if it is a panegyric of today, it has exceptional justification, coming from a man with such a thorough and various knowledge of yesterday, an old man who lost in the Revolution nearly everything he possessed, and who, because he happened to be wearing an old moth-eaten fur coat, was, during his visit to Russia last year, continually pushed off the pavement. Dr. Dillon is perhaps a little too much the enthusiast,

but in England so much nonsense has been talked about Russia . . . that his apologia is really welcome. It is also informative, particularly about the difficult question of the koolaks, or rich peasants; about the importance of women in the Soviet State; and about education. With regard to Bolshevik ambitions, Dr. Dillon clearly recognizes the "broad abyss between striving and realizing." With regard to the peasants, he has no illusions, for he was once nearly lynched by some of them over half a century ago, but he realizes that

"the peasantry owe a deep debt of gratitude to their liberators, who virtually raised them from the dead."

The Bolsheviks freed him (the peasant), roused him from his lethargy, introduced him to the world of action, set him ennobling tasks, and qualified him to perform them."

SIZE MINUS ONE

Girl: "My fiance said he had seen nothing smaller than my feet."

Friend: "I have—the shoes you wear."
—*Passing Show*.

There are 272 plants in Canada engaged in the canning, drying, evaporating and preserving of fruits and vegetables, representing a capital of about \$34,000,000.

Correspondence

THE LIVESTOCK POOL

Editor, *The U.F.A.*

The U.F.A. has always stood for the principle of responsibility among its members. Lately, too, it has ably championed the vital cause of free discussion. It may therefore be safely assumed that any member may ask the floor to offer criticisms and suggestions touching any matter of importance to the organization. In the present case I will try to say what I have to say as briefly and as cogently as possible.

Like many others I am frankly concerned about the developments in the Live Stock Pool as indicated by the new contract. In principle, I am in favor of the institution of our own packing plants, but I am not at all convinced that present conditions allow the possibility of success. And unless it can be clearly shown that a probability of moderate success exists, I think it would be better to wait, for failures in the co-operative movement are not to be courted with impunity. I have read all that has been written on the subject in *The U.F.A.* and so far I have not met with a careful analysis of the conditions surrounding this venture.

Campaign Slogan

The opening campaign article closed with the slogan, "If we believe we can do it, then it will be done," or words to that effect. But the courage of faith, important as it is, may yet very easily be overtaken. "Trust in God," said Cromwell, "but keep your powder dry." And it was an experienced veteran in war who declared that God was always on the side of the big battalions. What then of our present armament in the coming fight?

The Live Stock Pool is not yet three years old; it has been partially successful in achieving its declared object—the elimination of the private drover. It handles rather more than a third of the live stock in the Province and there is

fairly good reason to believe that it has improved local prices in the hog market. It is growing steadily but is still a long way from having accomplished its first purpose. A convention of Board Directors has now declared, however, that the fight must be carried at once into the camp of the packing companies. There is much ready logic in support of this move, but much less sober calculation of the forces—on both sides—that will be arrayed for battle and it is just this careful calculation that is chiefly important.

Proposed Beginning

It is proposed to begin with two small plants in Calgary and Edmonton. That is to say, we are to begin with a competitive disadvantage arising from small scale operation. Granting that we can find men to match successfully those employed by the private companies, there is still the fact that we are to enter into an already crowded market of sellers and that at present no preference can be looked for from buyers.

To hold its present membership and more certainly still to attract new members, the Pool must always pay the best prices for its hogs and cattle. (There is no use relying on the binding force of a contract in Western Canada if this condition is not observed). The Pool must buy continuously, dress continuously and when it cannot sell, it must store. This means a large initial expenditure for storage facilities and a substantial reserve to meet the cost of waiting for suitable markets—for time in business means money. The Provincial Treasury is to supply the major portion of this fund. This arrangement is being advertised as a great advantage by certain advocates of the new contract. But do they consider sufficiently its implications? It means that the business of the Pool is to be cast into the realm of politics—party politics and subjected to all the caprices and passions of a public opinion not yet educated to a sound appreciation of the economic group standpoint. Or perhaps it should be said that it is just because public opinion is already so educated that a very real danger here exists, for the packing interests will not tamely contribute to public funds which are to be used against them and the wage earners will continue to look first and only for their cheapest breakfast table. All might go well with luck and good management, but one remembers what happened to the economic group government of Queensland not so long ago.

A Suggestion

Now, Mr. Editor, it is a rule of good criticism to be as constructive as possible and I will—with all due respect to the promoters of the new contract—suggest an alternative course which is certainly less dangerous and which may ultimately lead to better results. Let the Pool postpone the packing idea for a time and concentrate on its original objective. After all, the price of our live stock is governed mainly by the law of supply and demand although private interests may, and do sometimes, manipulate the market to a small extent and for short periods.

Let the Pool continue its educative work still further and let all in official position show their co-operative spirit by giving of their best and by taking for themselves as little as is necessary. This will give solidarity to the membership above all else. Let us wait until we control some 50 per cent of the market and until we can put up at least half of the necessary capital. And in order to secure an advantage when we do start let the members give loyal support

to our consumers' stores wherever they exist. In a few years we will have strong Co-operative Wholesales in Alberta and with their advent and a united co-operative front it may be possible to secure a steady and assured market for at least a part of our finished products.

Yours truly,

G. CHRISTIE.

Eckville.

A PENSION FUND

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Reading about the "Old Age Pension" and the condition whereby same may be obtained, the thought came to me: Would it not be possible for the Pool members to create an Old Age Pension Fund among themselves? Say 1-8 or 1-4 cent per bushel, and the pension age set at 63 years instead of 70, as with the Government.

If this is worthy of consideration, I would like to see same taken up for discussion in the U.F.A.

Yours truly,

NELS BREIMS.

Sedgewick, Alta.

THANKS U.F.A. LOCALS

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

Some time ago the U.F.A. was kind enough to co-operate with the Special Committee appointed by the Government of Alberta to enquire into the advisability of establishing by law, grades and standards for fuel and lubricating oils.

Questionnaires asking for information were sent by U.F.A. Headquarters to the Locals in Alberta.

Many replies to this questionnaire have been received by the Committee and it is evident that the secretaries and Locals have gone to considerable trouble to supply information, which has been most interesting and most valuable to the committee.

The committee desires to thank these secretaries and Locals for their kind co-operation and would respectfully urge all those Locals that have not yet replied to be kind enough to do so as soon as may be convenient.

For the committee,

H. G. L. STRANGE,

Fenn, Alberta.

Chairman

FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION

Editor, *The U.F.A.*:

The Eckville U.F.A. Local strongly approves of the stand you are taking for freedom of thought and expression. U.F.A. men, we feel, should be proud to carry forward this great traditional principle of liberalism, for its nominal custodians are, as a political party, deaf to all distinctive principles whatsoever.

Your criticism of the Royal Commission's report on national broadcasting is therefore important and timely. Why should we Canadians put a ban either on all religious broadcasting or on such broadcasting as may be deemed controversial? Are the great ultimate questions such for us that we must hide them away under a safe cloak of privacy? That the Commission should purpose to prohibit statements of a controversial nature in this field is at once, as you show, fatuous; and it tends to perpetuate that most regrettable parochialism of intellectual outlook with which official Canada has been all too clearly marked in the past.

It is time that Canada should shake herself free from these fetters of childish

Junior Field Crops Competition

FOR BOYS AND GIRLS FROM

12 TO 21 YEARS OF AGE

*Send in Your Application without delay to the
Secretary of the nearest Junior U.F.A. Local*

Applications must be in hands of Competition Secretary, W. J. Stephen, on or before February 15th.

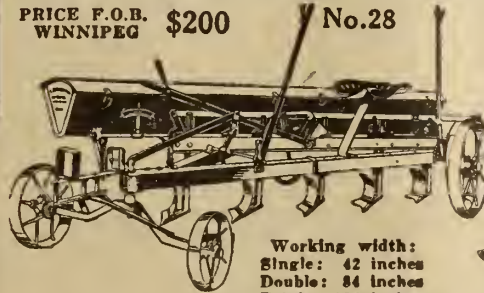
For application forms and full particulars see January 15th issue of *The U.F.A.*, or write W. J. Stephen, Secretary Junior Field Crops Competition and Field Crops Commissioner, Edmonton.

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will plow and sow in one operation
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our cheaper model, cutting 36 inches
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fear and let her intellectual and spiritual life march side by side with her material enterprise and progress. Only so can we truly respect ourselves and be respected. We need today more of Milton's trust in freedom. As U.F.A. men let us welcome over the air it may be a defense of private interest and a plea for higher

tariffs. Let the voice of the Communist be openly heard in the land and that of genuine biblical scholarship and religious free-thought. To all a free field and no favor. More power to your elbow, Sir!

The Eckville U.F.A. Local.

J. E. LUNDBERG, Secretary

Veterans' Section of U.F.A. at the Convention

Important Resolution Adopted Unanimously Urges Important Change in Soldiers' Settlement Act—No Interest on Loans; Payments on Crop Basis; Security of Tenure

By N. V. FEARNEHOUGH, Sec. U.F.A. Veterans' Section

It may be of interest to the Soldier Settlers in Alberta to know what action was taken at the annual Convention in regard to Soldier Settlement problems.

A meeting of ex-service delegates was called early in the Convention, about twenty-five being present; also Mr. Speakman, M.P., (representing the U.F.A. group in the House on Soldier problems), H. E. Spencer, M.P., Wm. Irvine, M.P., and Norman Smith, Editor of *The U.F.A.* who explained to the meeting the object of getting together to discuss the resolutions before they were presented to the Convention. E. R. Hoskins, of Millet, was elected chairman and N. V. Fearnough, of Morrin, secretary.

After thoroughly discussing the resolution from the Sedgewick Local, which called for "the Dominion Government to wipe off the present indebtedness of soldier settlers and substitute a contract in which the total indebtedness will be the present-day productive value of the land," it was decided to appoint a small committee to work with Mr. Speakman to draw up a resolution that would embody more clear-cut definitions, as it was felt that the clause "present-day productive value of the land" was one that could lend itself to a lot of misinterpretation.

The Resolution Adopted

The committee then drafted the following resolution, which was endorsed at a later meeting of the "Vets" and carried unanimously by the Convention.

Be it resolved that this Convention request the Dominion Government to put into effect the following changes in the Soldier Settlement Act:

- (1) All loans be non-interest bearing.
- (2) That all annual payments be on the 1-3 crop share basis.
- (3) That absolute security of tenure be guaranteed so long as the above condition is complied with.

The advantages of this scheme are:

- (1) That loans can not grow larger whether crops are good or bad;
- (2) That every dollar paid in by a settler reduces his loan by that amount;
- (3) That as long as he pays one third of his crop to the Board he is guaranteed a home and can not be put off.

A resolution passed at the last Convention dealing with free medical attention and hospital treatment for all men who served in the Canadian forces overseas was re-affirmed by this Convention, and also a resolution pledging the U.F.A. to "sympathetic co-operation with the Canadian Legion in respect to the problems of our returned men, and in the attainment of their legitimate objectives."

On the Thursday of the Convention a get-together luncheon was arranged at Eaton's coffee room. A fair number of "Vets" were present. Among the visitors

were Art Wakelyn, Secretary of the Provincial Command of the Legion, Messrs. Speakman, Spencer, Lucas and Irvine of the U.F.A. Group, and N. P. Davisson and Chas. Floyd, representing the returned men in the Wheat Kernels. Each of the U.F.A. members gave a short address expressing their support to the cause of the returned men.

It was then moved by Norman Smith and seconded by Mr. Ewart that the "Vets section of the U.F.A." be made a permanent institution and that the chairman and secretary carry on in their present offices until the next Convention. This resolution was carried and Mr. Davisson was also added to the executive.

Any soldier settlers who wish to get in touch with this section are asked to write to the secretary, or else to Mr. Smith of *The U.F.A.* paper.

A letter was read from Col. C. W. Robinson and the secretary was asked to extend to him the thanks of the "Vets" for the valuable help he has rendered to our organization.

The executive of this "Vets section of the U.F.A." wish it to be thoroughly understood that this organization is in no way conflicting with the work of the Legion, but rather to supplement it by adding the moral weight of the U.F.A. to that of the legion in dealing with the problems of the returned man on the land. We urge each soldier settler farmer to join the U.F.A. but also not to neglect his other organization—the Legion.

The secretary will welcome suggestions from U.F.A. Locals and ex-service members of the U.F.A.

Urge Conscription of Wealth Before Man Power Mobilized

Strongly Worded Resolution Sets Forth Views of U.F.A. Annual Convention

Calling, in clearly expressed terms, for legislation to be introduced at once for the automatic conscription of all financial institutions and industrial plant in the event of a future war, before any steps are taken for the mobilization of manpower, the U.F.A. Annual Convention adopted the following resolution on January 24th, with only one dissenting vote:

"Whereas, despite the renunciation of war by the nations of the world, the establishment of the League of Nations and the disarmament conferences, there has not been effected any fundamental alteration in international economic re-

lationships from which wars have sprung in the past, and while there is great reason to hope that out of the universal peace sentiment so strongly developed at the moment, some stable basis for peace will be established; until such has been effected war will remain a possibility, and "Whereas, wars in the past have been encouraged, consciously or unconsciously, by corporations, financiers and statesmen, who stood to profit by international conflict, and we believe this powerful influence for war would be modified if all profits in war were stripped from industry and finance, and

"Whereas, all economic and commercial activities should be utilized for the sole purpose of national service, and bankers, manufacturers, commercial institutions, farmers, etc., be on the same basis of income as soldiers at the front, and

"Whereas, since provisions of this character will not be made after war has been declared, the time to act is now;

"Therefore be it resolved,

"1. That legislation be introduced now providing that upon the outbreak of war the following shall be automatically effective: That the credit of the nation, involving all financial institutions, shall be used for national service on a non-debt-creating basis.

"2. That all munition factories be nationalized at once and permanently, and provision made for the compulsory enlistment of all industries concerned, directly or indirectly, for the duration of the next possible war.

"3. That fullest provision be made for the foregoing before any step be taken for the mobilization of our national manpower."

Sutherland States Views

Discussion on this subject first took place when a resolution from Bow River Federal Constituency Association demanding "that in case of war all wealth as well as manpower and industry be conscripted," came before the Convention, and J. K. Sutherland, while in complete agreement with the intent of the resolution, raised objection to its terms on the ground that they might be interpreted differently by different interests. "If a Labor or a Farmers' Government were in power," the resolution might be interpreted as its sponsors doubtless intended, but those who controlled in the world of finance and industry today might welcome it as providing simply a more efficient means of organizing for war. He moved that it be referred to the Board for consideration and a report at the next Convention.

At this point a resolution moved by Carl Axelson and tabled at the end of the last Convention was read in response to a motion adopted by the delegates, but the Convention declined to consider it as a substitute motion. Another motion was made to the effect that the word "profits" be substituted for "wealth." W. N. Smith contended that it would be undesirable to make any demand for conscription of wealth unless the meaning of the term "conscription" in this connection had first been clearly defined. In France it had been embodied in legislation, not so much with a view to preventing war, as to making that country efficient to carry on war. Moreover, the resolution would commit the Convention to the conscription of man power no matter what the occasion of a war might be.

Irvine Pleads for Principle

William Irvine, M.P., thought it undesirable to delay action until the next Convention, though he recognized the

need for clear definition, but believed that the Board could draw up a detailed interpretation of the resolution and that it was enough if the Convention passed upon the broad principle only. He made an eloquent appeal for every means to be taken to prevent the outbreak of war, the danger of which was not removed by such international conferences as were proceeding, though all hoped for the best from these.

Finally, on motion of Norman F. Priestley the resolution was referred to the Banking and Credit Committee of the U.F.A., and Messrs. H. E. Spencer, M.P., William Irvine, M.P., and E. J. Garland, M.P., for redrafting in specific and unmistakable terms. It was the resolution subsequently submitted by this committee that the Convention adopted two days later.

Nationalization of Broadcasting Urged by the Convention

Safeguarding of Rights of Minorities Under National System Recommended

Setting forth the views of the Association upon the subject of radio broadcasting, the resolution quoted below was passed by the Annual Convention of the U.F.A. with one dissenting vote. The resolution was an endorsement of the major recommendations of the Royal Commission which reported on this subject recently, in favor of nationalization, but the U.F.A. went further than the Commission in the degree of its insistence that minority rights should be protected.

A submission in favor of nationalization, and in defence of minority rights, was made in behalf of the Board of the U.F.A. when the Commission held its Calgary session, before drafting its report.

The resolution of the Annual Convention urged:

"(a) The establishment of radio broadcasting as a public service under the control of a national corporation, full control of programs being vested in the Provincial authorities as recommended by the Dominion Royal Commission on Radio Broadcasting.

"(b) That specified time be allotted to broadcasting of an educational character, and that an effort be made to raise the standard of musical and entertainment programs to a high level.

"(c) That insofar as time may be allotted to broadcasting of a political character, or to broadcasting of addresses bearing upon religion, the principle of freedom of speech and the rights of minorities be fully safeguarded; and further, that no expressions of opinion be prohibited on the ground that they are of a controversial nature, but that the most unpopular minorities be allotted at least a modicum of radio time for the expression of their views;

"(d) That while the elimination of advertising is desirable, indirect advertising be permitted in the initial stages of development of the radio science if this is deemed by the broadcasting authorities essential to the provision of a satisfactory service at reasonable cost;

"(e) That in order to insure the carrying out of the foregoing recommendations, men and women should be placed in control of broadcasting programs who by the liberality of their culture and the breadth of their experience have proved themselves thoroughly capable of exer-

cising one of the most difficult and delicate functions to which their fellow citizens in a free democracy could call them."

WILL-POWER OF CO-OPERATORS

We do well, no doubt, in thinking of the benefits co-operation confers upon mankind, of the strife it allays, of the harmonies it creates, of the waste it saves, of the larger production and the fairer distribution of this world's goods. But that mode of thinking—and many of us seem unable to get beyond it—is highly dangerous if unattended by insight into this deeper truth—that co-operation draws its very life from the will-power of the co-operators, directed upon subjects generously conceived and heroically pursued, and collapses when this is wanting. Among the idle, the mean, the dastardly, the self-indulgent and the incompetent co-operation is impossible, except perhaps for brief moments which only give occasion for the treacherous to lay their plots, the cowardly to find excuses for deserting and the incompetent to commit their devastating blunders.—Professor L. P. Jacks (quoted by "The Link", C. W. S. International News Service.)

The Junior Field Crops Competition

Applications Should Be Sent to Secretary of Nearest Junior U.F.A. Local

Applications for entry in the Junior Field Crops Competition should be sent to the secretary of the Junior U.F.A. Local nearest to the applicant, as explained in detail on page 8 of the January 15th issue of *The U.F.A.* Some applications are being sent to Central Office and these have to be returned.

It is not necessary that the boy or girl making application shall be a member of any Junior U.F.A. Local, provided his or her application is made through a Local whose meeting place is within twenty miles of his or her home.

The competition is open to any boy or girl between the ages of 12 and 21 years. There is no entry fee.

Only one Local in each zone will be eligible to participate in the competition, and THAT LOCAL WILL BE THE ONE WHICH SENDS TO W. J. STEPHEN, FIELD CROPS COMMISSIONER, EDMONTON, THE FIRST TEN APPLICATIONS PROPERLY COMPLETED. While as large a number as possible is desirable in the competing Local, each Local which is taking part must have at least ten contestants. In other words, a Local in order to qualify for the competition must be the first to send in at least ten application forms properly completed, but as many more Juniors as care to may apply through that Local provided they live within twenty miles of the meeting place thereof.

The competition is for wheat only. Each competitor will be furnished by the Alberta Wheat Pool free of charge with one bushel of registered or certified seed wheat of a variety selected by the Committee in charge of the Competition.

If there is no Junior U.F.A. Local in your district, get one organized without delay and if you can get ten contestants, send the names at once to W. J. Stephen, Fields Crop Commissioner, on or before February 15th next. Provided yours is the first Local in your zone to send in ten applications, you will find yourselves the competing Local for that zone.

What Is Value of Coal Industry to Farmers?

Trade Commissioner Gives Some Interesting Figures

Of what value is the coal industry of Alberta in the development of markets for the products of Alberta farms? This question is asked and answered by Howard Stutchbury, Trade Commissioner of the Province, in carefully worked out statistics which we have recently received. Mr. Stutchbury estimates that the total sum spent for eggs, butter, beef and pork, ham, bacon, hay and oats, is \$1,805,000 per year, while in addition to the above \$2,330,000 is spent for groceries, fruit and vegetables (a portion of which total expenditure is for Alberta farm products), \$980,000 for mine lumber, and \$1,400,000 for mine supplies. With reference to mine lumber, it is pointed out that the pit props, ties and lagging are practically all purchased from the farmers, while a great proportion of the mine supplies are also so purchased. The mines are estimated to spend on explosives \$700,000, and on wages the total is about \$14,000,000.

The foregoing figures, in so far as they are based on estimates only, are obtained by examination of the outlay of one Alberta mine, the Alexo Coal Co., Ltd., which has a 50,000 ton output of coal, and working out the proportionate expenditure on a coal output of 7,000,000, which was the 1928 tonnage for the whole Province. It is estimated that the mining industry used 12,600 eggs, 840,000 lbs. of butter, 2,960,000 lbs. of beef and pork, 1,400,000 lbs. of hams and bacon, 10,000 tons of hay, and 160,000 bushels of oats. The figures are worked out on a conservative basis. For instance, pork and beef are estimated at 10 cents per lb.

On the basis of these figures, Mr. Stutchbury states, the mining industry is shown to be of very direct interest to farmers within range of the mines.

COMING OF AGE CONVENTION

(Continued from page 8)

district there was always money available for other purposes if not for the U.F.A.

Harvey Hanson pointed out that it would be better not to bulk Central with Constituency dues as proposed in the original resolution, because constituencies levied varying amounts.

Levi Bone, of High Prairie, felt that higher dues would mean an increased burden for settlers in the Peace River bush country, who at present had to put \$12 into their holdings to get out one dollar.

N. V. Fearnough was confident that an increase was desirable, and that "when we get down and dig for it, we shall be able to raise the money," while another delegate declared that one reason for the membership not being larger than at present was that the Association had "been made too cheap." "If it cost \$50 or \$100," he said, "there would be less kicking. Any man who joined a trade union organization would have to pay every month at least as much as we pay in a year." John Higginbotham, of Lone Butte, also favored the 50 cents increase.

(Continued in Next Issue)

"The allies of one war are almost always the enemies of the next, and vice versa."—Rupert Hughes.

Convention Asks Plebiscite on Beer Parlors

Substitute Motion Defeated by 212 to 174 Votes—Debate Calls Forth Able Speeches on Both Sides—Delegate Points Out That All Machinery Is Already in Hands of People

After one of the keenest debates of U.F.A. Convention week, in the course of which debate many delegates on both sides of the question, swayed by strong convictions as to the desirability or undesirability of adopting certain procedure to ascertain the will of the people, spoke with great effectiveness and revealed uncommon debating power, the following resolution, submitted by the Claresholm Provincial Constituency Association, was adopted on Thursday afternoon, January 23rd:

Whereas, there is an increasing sentiment against, and public disapproval of the beer parlors;

Therefore be it resolved, that this Convention recommend to the Provincial Government that a plebiscite be submitted to the electorate asking for the abolition of beer parlors.

Prior to the vote on the resolution, the main division which gave the only counted vote, took place on the following substitute motion by P. E. Birtwistle, of Bray Lake U.F.A. Local, which was defeated by 212 to 174 on a standing vote:

Whereas we believe the privileges enjoyed by those using the beer parlors are being abused, we request the Government to institute a stricter system of supervision and inspection and a stricter enforcement of the existing laws governing beer parlors.

When a show of hands was first called for, in the opinion of the chairman, the substitute motion was carried. The standing vote, however, proved conclusive, though it showed how sharply divided the delegates were upon this question.

President Wood's Advice

An amendment that a plebiscite should be taken at the time of the next Provincial election was defeated. While it was under discussion, President Wood strongly advised the delegates on no account to allow the issue to be made a political one.

Opening the debate, E. A. Carey (Garden Plains), mover of the resolution, stated that in the last five years fifty-five million dollars had been spent on liquor more than had been spent on education, while the number of interdicts had increased from 375 in 1923 to 1399 in 1929, and over 60 of these were women. He appealed for a forward step to be taken towards the elimination of drinking, in the interests, primarily, of Alberta's greatest natural resource—her boys and girls.

Fostering Appetite

Mr. Johansen contended that the appetite for beer drinking was being fostered through the existing beer halls, "Even those who occasionally take a glass of beer are disgusted with the iniquity that they see growing out of the beer parlor," he stated. Government control had never controlled. His observation on a visit to the United States had convinced him that conditions were better under prohibition than where beer was sold openly in beer parlors.

While not opposed to prohibition on ethical grounds, Lloyd Brown of Birdstow Local contended that its advocates were in this case proceeding along wrong lines. "You have the Direct Legislation Act," he said, "whereby you can, if you

care to go to the trouble that the moderationists went to, proceed in an orderly and proper manner and get a new plebiscite. And if the people want to abolish the beer parlor, then you have the means of doing so. Don't ask the Government to do something for you that you are able to do yourselves." He had been disgusted at dances in the prohibition days where young men and sometimes girls were the worse, not for beer, but for bootleg whiskey.

"It is going to take you a long time to settle this question by legislation or in any other way," declared President Wood. "It is a moral question, as well as a business question, and we want to keep our politics as free from all prejudice and divisions as it is possible to do."

A Mennonite U.F.W.A. Delegate

A Mennonite U.F.W.A. delegate declared that after three or four months work, men too often went to the city and spent their earnings in beer parlors. "As a mother and pioneer," she said, "I ask the people in this house to do all they can to raise our standard in morality."

The Claresholm resolution was opposed by a Ukrainian delegate, who, like the previous speaker, presented his views clearly and well, and gave evidence of the debating power which new Canadians, even when not proficient in the language of their adopted country, showed in marked degree on various occasions during the period of the Convention.

Trap For Boy Off the Farm

"The beer parlor is the trap for the man on the street, for the boy who comes off the farm, and since I came up the Missouri fifty years ago, I have never seen the time when liquor could be controlled," said Peter Lund, of Lethbridge. The beer parlor was "designed purely for the purpose of mass production and mass consumption."

Then followed two rather extended speeches against the original motion, P. E. Birtwistle of Bray Lake Local remarking in opening that it took a considerable amount of moral courage to do so. All admitted that there were abuses of the beer parlor, and probably few men in the Convention would not be pleased to stop drinking by closing them up, but he doubted whether this would be the result. "Exactly the same evil will spring from bootleggers, and the poison will be worse poison and the profits will go into the bootleggers' pockets instead of into those of the Provincial Government," he averred. There should be stricter surveillance of beer parlors. The evils of intemperance could be done away with first by education and secondly by perfecting social and economic conditions. Mr. Birtwistle then moved the substitute resolution.

T. E. Searle, of Toftfield, believed that Government control was the lesser of two evils. "Take away the beer parlor and you are going to have more Government vendors or more bootlegging," he said.

Mr. Johansen at this point, speaking on the substitute motion, made an eloquent speech in support of the abolition of beer parlors, stating that in a visit to Arizona last summer by car he had not seen a single man in an intoxicated con-

dition. There was bootlegging, no doubt, but there was bootlegging also in every Province in Canada. He urged support for the resolution for the benefit of the young people.

J. Higginbotham, of Lone Butte, contended that it was futile to make laws that ordinarily law abiding citizens would immediately devise methods to break. He himself had never been inside a beer parlor until that day, when he went to observe one, in order that he might speak with greater knowledge. He thought there should be no screen between the beer parlors and the street. He believed that if the sale of drink were prohibited, the drug habit would increase.

A. McCready supported the resolution, "We enforce all other laws that are made. Why should we not be able to enforce the law we are seeking?" he asked. He recalled his own experience, and the fact that on leaving home, through his mother's influence, he had never touched a drop of liquor. "I ask you to give the children a chance," he said.

Mr. Eshom thought the substitute motion was tantamount to a censure of the department which was handling liquor for the Government. They were doing their best, and if they fell down at any time, it was the fault of citizens who failed to report breaches of the law.

H. E. Nichols said it was unfortunate that "those who were in favor of temperance were so immoderate in their opinions." In the United States 9,000 human beings were killed lawlessly every year, and in Canada 45. If prohibition would give total abstinence he would favor it, but he did not believe it would.

Mr. Priestly thought the only question was whether there was a sufficient sentiment in favor of doing away with the beer parlors to warrant a request to the Government for a plebiscite. The Convention was not being asked to decide for or against prohibition. He moved the previous question, which was carried, closing the debate. He supported the resolution.

When the chairman, in response to a suggestion from the floor, called for a standing vote, Mr. Birtwistle suggested that a ballot should be taken, as he believed that considerable moral courage would be required in all delegates who, though not deeming the original resolution wise, might hesitate to stand up against it.

Mrs. H. Zella Spencer, of McCafferty U.F.W.A. Local, a strong prohibitionist, at the close of the debate emphasized the fact (referred to by another delegate), that all the machinery necessary to obtain a plebiscite is already available. For this reason she thought much of the discussion had been unnecessary.

U.F.W.A. CONVENTION

(Continued from page 11)

education. She gave valuable statistics regarding cadets and compared these with those of Great Britain. She called attention to the plan of work as outlined by the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, 1929-1930. This plan of work was later endorsed by the Convention.

After the adoption of Mrs. MacNaughton's report the Convention stood in 2 minutes of silent prayer for the success of the conference then in session at London.

A resolution asking that the Oratorical Committee be asked to have "World Peace" as a subject for the next oratorical contest was passed.

(To be concluded in next issue)

POULTRY

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SELECT PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, April and May hatched, \$3.; two for \$5. Mrs. T. H. Howes, Millet, Alta.

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BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, VIGOROUS BIRDS, excellent laying strain, \$2.50 each. John Barnes, Bindloss, Alta.

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Count each initial as a full word, also count each set of four figures as a full word. Name and address will be counted as part of the advertisement and must be paid for at the same rate.

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PUREBRED BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, APRIL hatched, \$2.50 each. Mrs. W. Huyck, Strome, Alta.

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LARGE SINGLE-COMB WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, from Ferris Best Egg Laying strain, \$1.00 and \$2.50. William Whittaker, Box 53, Coronation, Alta., Phone R111, Bulwark.

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FOR SALE—WELL EQUIPPED FARM OF 320 acres. Apply to N. Gelfond, Rumsey, Alta.

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FOR SALE—YOUNG TURKEYS HENS, UNBAND- ed, \$5.00 each, from Government banded flock. Mrs. A. E. White, Nanton, Alta.

PURE BRED BRONZE TURKEYS—YEARLING gobbler, B grade, Government banded, weight 37 lbs., \$15 or trade. Hens, \$7.00. Mrs. E. Benson, Box 95, Lomond, Alta.

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Now is the time to work out plans for the year's activities on the farm. Much of the work on most farms is largely and necessarily routine, but on every farm there is an opportunity for, and very often a pressing need for, change or progress in some particular line. The Federal Department of Agriculture believes it can help out in many such cases. Experts in many lines are ready to give their best thought and willing help to individuals or groups needing information on any particular subject or looking for suggestions as to how best to handle particular problems.

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Rotate his crops,
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Handle some particular kind of land,
Produce larger crops of any particular kind,
Increase the feed supply grown on his farm,
Apply fertilizers of various kinds and how much and when,
Secure good seed and the best varieties of the different kinds,
Control weeds,
Grow vegetables and the varieties best to grow,
Grow small fruits and the best varieties,
Set out an apple orchard and handle the same,
Lay out the ground around the house,
Control any particular insect pest of farm or forest,

Keep his live stock free from parasites,
Free his herds or flocks from disease,
Control any plant disease,
Produce clean fruit,
Produce certified seed potatoes,
Get the most out of his live stock,
Utilize his feed supply to best advantage,
Feed any particular class of live stock,
Feed any particular animal for work or milk or meat production,
Produce eggs,
Produce honey,
Ventilate his buildings,
Put down a good floor,
Build a cheap well-planned farm building of any kind

or a thousand and one other problems, cannot do better than write a brief note to this Department re the problem in mind within the next few weeks. Such inquiry will bring a prompt reply and information that will in all likelihood be just what is needed.

The Department has recently been increased by the addition of a new Branch—Agricultural Economics—of which Dr. J. F. Booth is the Head. Farmers as individuals or as societies or associations interested in co-operative buying or selling, or in any other phase of Agricultural Economics, are invited to get in touch with Dr. Booth of this Department.

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FOR SALE.—CHINCHILLA RABBITS. DOES, \$3.00 Bucks \$2.50. Age 3 to 4 months. Gordon Macdonald, Fairview, Alberta.

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EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 3)

who are in sympathy with the aims of the Association to join its ranks and partici-pate actively in all its affairs. The U.F.A. can be exactly what the farmers care to make it. Every member has equal rights with every other in the shap-ing of its policies. President Wood has stressed the desirability of all members of the Wheat Pool associating themselves with the primary organization, and we would strongly urge every member of every one of the economic organizations of the farmers to join the ranks of the Association. If attendance at meetings is in many cases difficult—to join the association, to participate in the selec-tion of its delegates, and of its officers and representatives in legislative bodies, will nevertheless give added strength to the "Citizenship Pool," and so enable it to face with increased effectiveness the problems of the future.

LEGISLATIVE SPECIALS DISCONTINUED

The possibility of discontinuance this year of the special weekly issues of *The U.F.A.* during the session of the Legis-lative Assembly was intimated in the report on the official organ presented to the Annual Convention in behalf of the Central Board, and adopted by the Con-vention unanimously without discussion. This course has now been decided upon, for reasons set forth in the report on the newspaper published on page 28 of the current issue.

The publication of the extensive weekly record of debates in the Assembly in-volved heavy costs to the paper, for which there was no special provision, and re-sulted in a deficit in place of the substan-tial surplus which would otherwise have been possible. The outlay for the publi-cation of the reports of the session was nearly twice as much as the amount of the deficit. This year it is planned to publish, in the regular semi-monthly issues, a restricted service from the press gallery at Edmonton. Mr. Priestley will again undertake the responsibility of providing the service.

A PROBLEM OF LEADERSHIP

Speaking at the gathering in his honor during Convention week, President Wood

declared that it had been his policy to hold the membership back "in order to avoid the mistakes that grow out of premature action." In the light of this statement it is of interest to note a parallel declaration made by a British statesman of the nineteenth century. "There is a story attributed to Mr. Gladstone," states *The New Leader*, "which has some bearing on this problem of leadership. When his young bloods came to him complaining that he was not going fast enough the old man is said to have answered somewhat in the following words: 'It's not my business to go too fast. It's my business to be always pressing back on you to test the strength of the feeling behind me. The greater your pressure—the greater my speed.' True or not, there is a world of wisdom in the story."

MOUTH HEALTH CAMPAIGN

A "Mouth Health Campaign" is to be held throughout Alberta, by the Cana-dian Dental Hygiene Council, under the auspices of the Provincial Department of Health. Meetings will be held, com-mencing about February 17th, at the following places: Edmonton, Wetaskiwin, Camrose, Vegreville, Vermilion, Wain-wright, Stettler, Lacombe, Olds, Innisfail, Didsbury, Red Deer, Peace River, Bas-sano, Drumheller, High River, Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Macleod, Claresholm, Cardston, Okotoks, Calgary. Speakers who are authorities on the subject will give addresses on preventive dentistry.

PROTECTION AGAINST RABBITS

Rabbits have in past winters done considerable damage to trees planted in shelter-belts on prairie farms. An effective method of protecting the trees from the pest has been found in lightly smearing the trees to a sufficient height with axle grease, states a bulletin issued by the Department of the Interior.

PERHAPS TIPPED HIMSELF

First Barber: "What makes you so late?"

Second Barber: "I was shaving my-self, and before I realized it I talked my-self into a haircut and a shampoo."—*Capper's Weekly.*

If You Are a Member of the Wheat Pool

or of any other Provincial Pool, you may become a member of the U.F.A. by filling in the requisition form printed below and handing to the secretary of the nearest U.F.A. Local. If there is no Local of the U.F.A. in your district, you may become a member at large by forwarding requisition to the U.F.A. Central Office, Calgary. The amount of the dues to the Central Office of Association, is \$2 per annum.

REQUISITION

TO THE ALBERTA.....POOL

.....ALBERTA

Dear Sir:

From any monies which may accrue to me from your Association in respect of commodities delivered by me to you in the year of 1929 and in each and every year thereafter (unless you are otherwise notified in writing by me, it being understood such notice must be received by you before November 30th in the then current year, otherwise notice of cancellation to be non-effective until one year after you have received the same) please pay \$.....to the United Farmers of Alberta.

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Witness.....

(Signature of Producer)

(Contract Number)

(Producer's Address)

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S.....T.....R.....W.....
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SEED AND FEED

ADVERTISERS OF SEED GRAIN

are reminded that if they quote a price they must also give the grade of their seed.

Section 10 of the Seeds Act provides that when a stated price is given for cereal grains, grasses or clover seeds the advertisements must also include the grade name. The grade names are: Registered No. 1, Registered No. 2, Registered No. 3, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 1 Mixture, No. 2 Mixture and No. 3 Mixture.

WANTED.—No. 1 GREEN UPLAND OR ALFALFA hay. Cereals U.F.A. Geo. A. McDonald, Secretary.

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REWARD WHEAT, NO. 1 GRADE, FIELD IN-spected, \$2.50 per bus. F.O.B. Balzac, sacks included. Shuttleworth Bros., Balzac, Alta.

PURE CHOICE REWARD WHEAT, GRADE ONE. Free all noxious weeds, \$2.20 per bus., cleaned and sacked. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sample free. Henry G. Young, Millet, Alta.

REWARD WHEAT, PEACE RIVER GROWN. NO loose smut, grade two, fanned, \$2.50 bus., bags extra. Booking orders spring delivery 25 per cent deposit. M. R. Upton, Berwyn, Alta.

REGISTERED NUMBER THREE, SECOND AND third generation 10 B Marquis, \$2.35 and \$1.85. Bags free. Automatically takes seed rate. Gordon Parker, Loverna, Sask.

VICTORY OATS, CLEAN, SACKED, F.O.B. DUF-feld, Alberta. C. W. Ihssen.

REWARD WHEAT, GROWN ON BREAKING, cleaned, ready for drill. White Blossom sweet clover. Both F.O.B. Athabasca, Alta., sacks included. For more information write Redden Bros., Athabasca, Alta.

SELLING—200 TONS BALED UPLAND HAY, good quality. W. James, Coronation Alta.

REWARD WHEAT, NO. 2 GRADE, NO LOOSE smut, bushel \$2.00, sacks extra. Warren Richards, Athabasca, Alta.

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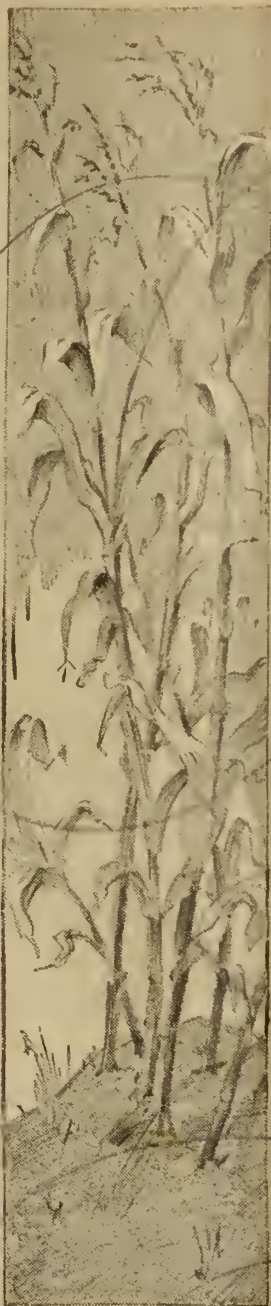
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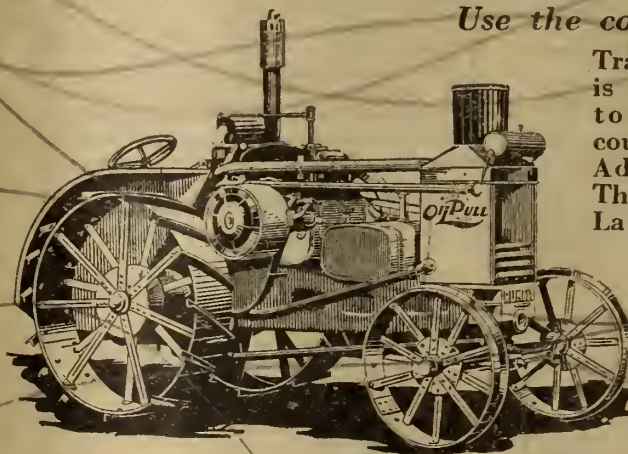
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